

## INTERNATIONAL

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1978

No. 29,537

Established 1887

## Small Band Of Jobless Forms Union In Russia

By David K. Shipley

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (UPI).—A small band of protesting workers announced today that they were forming an unofficial labor union to defend rights allegedly left unprotected by the official government-controlled trade unions here.

The workers, all without jobs after complaining about corruption or safety violations, said that they had collected about 200 names of those in similar straits who wanted to join the new union. The figure could not be verified.

Vladimir Klebanov, formerly a foreman in a Ukrainian coal mine, said that the move was made after attempts to find justice within the Soviet system failed. They had taken appeals to various party and government authorities and to the Soviet press.

"It is true that there is criticism in the Soviet press," he said. "But it is only propaganda, an exception to the rule. So we need new channels." The new channel was an appeal through foreign correspondents for support in the West.

"We are unemployed people, basically," he said, "and our unions don't defend us."

## Symbolic Value

Forming a new union—which may be illegal—is unlikely to have little practical effect, especially because its members are unemployed. But it carries symbolic weight, especially for a country that prides itself on maintaining an

Associated Press  
Vladimir Klebanov (left) and colleagues announcing plans for an unofficial union.

image as a state founded on workers' interests.

Workers here traditionally have shunned dissident activities, and when Mr. Klebanov and his group surfaced about two months ago, they stimulated considerable interest among Western diplomats, some experts on Soviet affairs in the United States and a few ordinary Russians.

"Troublemakers," a Moscow resident called them. But another called their emergence "potentially very significant."

Some Russians believe that the abuse of authority that these workers are protesting is

so common through Soviet society that their cause can elicit broad sympathy. How many will dare to act on their feelings, however, is another question.

Explained Possible

Mr. Klebanov said that since news about the group was broadcast to the Soviet Union by the Voice of America, about 30 persons have written to him at his home in Donetsk to voice similar complaints. He does not have permission to live in Moscow, and is in constant danger of being expelled.

Last month, after his first interview with U.S. correspondents, he was arrested, placed

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## Is Strongman Tightens Grip

## In Equatorial Guinea, Dissent Often Brings Beatings, Death

By Michael Goldsmith

DOUALA, Cameroun, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Tens of thousands of persons are reported to have been executed or to have vanished since Equatorial Guinea gained independence from Spain in 1968. Almost half the population has fled, and those remaining live in an atmosphere of terror.

Diplomats and refugees paint grim picture of life in the isolated land, situated at the east end of Africa's West Coast, north of the equator. They dissent is punished by death, the most frequent method of execution by soldiers beating them to death.

The country of 10,800 square miles has been ruled since the end of the Spanish colonial administration by a former civil servant, Macias Nguema Biyogo, who abhors the light and apparently lives in dread of assassination.

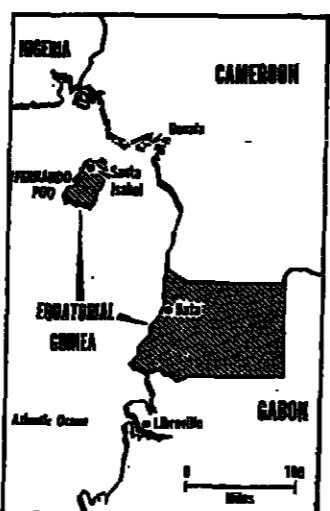
Most reporters—especially Western correspondents—are barred from the country. First-hand information of conditions there practically impossible. But refugees, diplomats, foreign business and technicians tell of harsh oppression.

They claim Mr. Macias, a member of the majority Fang tribe, is backed by a ruthless tribe drawn from his own tribal district and by hundreds of thousands of Chinese and Vietnamese.

He has imposed an ostensibly leftist regime and expelled all diplomats.

It is estimated 145,000 refugees—half the country's original population—have fled to neighboring Cameroun and Gabon or Nigeria or Spain. There are exact figures available on number of persons killed, but trustworthy sources agree they are in the tens of thousands.

The sources say an atmosphere of terror pervades the island of



## Police Say Kidnappers Ask Baron's Family for Ransom

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Police

said today that the kidnappers of Baron Edouard-Jean Empain have contacted his family twice, and have demanded an undisclosed ransom and have given proof that they are holding the Belgian industrialist.

Authorities confirmed statements by family sources that Baron Empain's eldest daughter, Patricia, 18, was contacted.

The sources said that Miss Empain was contacted at 1 p.m. Monday, less than three hours after the kidnapping, and again around midnight Tuesday. The sources said that a message in writing was sent with a file folder that the baron, 40, had with him when he was seized in front of his Paris apartment.

Police confirmed that the family established a contact with the kidnappers in a country that borders France. The Empain sources said that a family emissary had been sent to the unspecified country to negotiate with the kidnappers.

Police would not say what ransom had been demanded or if a deadline had been set. Nor would

officials say whether the kidnapping was political or criminal.

French media have received countless phone calls claiming responsibility for the kidnapping. Most of the callers identified themselves as spokesmen for political groups. Some callers, however, said that they were professional kidnappers and demanded ransoms of up to 40 million francs (\$8 million).

Police said that the kidnapping appeared to be the work of professionals and had been planned at least six weeks ahead, judging from the dates on which the vehicles the kidnappers used were stolen.

Police believe the kidnappers are holding Baron Empain in the Paris area because roadblocks were put up around the capital within minutes of the abduction.

Baron Empain is heir to one of the wealthiest industrial dynasties of Europe and heads one of the continent's largest conglomerates, the Empain-Schneider group, which has an annual turnover of 22 billion francs (\$4.5 billion).

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Communists Take Tough Stand in Italy

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Jan. 26 (NYT).—The Italian Communist party today pressed its demand for participation in a government of national unity and pointedly renewed its commitment to European unity.

The party's secretary-general, Enrico Berlinguer, laid down the basic party policy in an address to the 176-member Central Committee at the start of a two-day meeting in the party's headquarters here.

Mr. Berlinguer spoke on the 10th day of Italy's government crisis, touched off by the Communists' demand for inclusion in the government. The ruling Christian Democratic party of acting Premier Giulio Andreotti rejected the demand.

## Continued Policy

The fact that no new ground was seen as an indication that the Communists will continue to follow Mr. Berlinguer's step-by-step policy of gradually seeking more power and responsibility within Italy's existing political framework.

The speech also was seen as a sign that Mr. Berlinguer's position in the party remains strong despite recent reports of discontent.

It was understood that Mr. Berlinguer's statement reflected the views of the party's 40-member directorate and its nine-member secretariat.

There have been sharp debates among party leaders about political tactics but no real divisions on basic strategy, according to specialists.

Mr. Berlinguer accused the Carter administration of "imperialistic interference" in Italy's in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Remember 'Mr. Coffee Nerves'? A U.S. Study Shows How He Works

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP).—

The caffeine in just two or three cups of coffee makes the blood pressure shoot up. It slows down, then speeds up the heart. It speeds up breathing. It forces the important adrenal glands to pour out two hormones that make the nervous system work harder.

All these striking, potentially harmful effects have been detected by Vanderbilt University scientists in one of the most careful studies of caffeine effects made.

The researchers also concluded that it is not yet known whether habitual coffee drinking increases the risk of heart

disease or other illness, but investigation is needed.

Regular coffee drinkers might not be as greatly affected as the study's subjects, because they develop a degree of tolerance to caffeine.

As for advice to the average coffee user, the study's principal author, Dr. David Robertson, said yesterday, "It's too early to make any recommendations."

Many other authorities agree.

Dr. William Lukash, President Carter's physician, told the American Medical Association in 1975 that drinking 5 to 10 cups a day can lead to headaches, irritability and nervousness. They said that 30 per cent of coffee drinkers "have digestive distress directly attributable" to their coffee use.

All authorities agree that coffee should also be limited for certain patients, for example, persons with any heart rhythm disturbance," Dr. Robertson said.

He and six Vanderbilt col-

leagues told the New England Journal of Medicine to be issued today that they studied caffeine's effects in nine healthy young persons—six men and three women—aged 21 to 30.

All were ordinary non-coffee-drinkers, and none was allowed any coffee, tea, cola drinks or drugs for three weeks before the experiment. They also had their salt intake controlled, since excess salt can affect some of the same factors.

Tea drinking was barred be-

cause tea also contains caffeine—a half to two thirds as much per cups, Dr. Robertson estimated.

After they consumed the caffeine, it was found that, on the average,

• Their adrenaline output increased by 200 per cent and the output of a related chemical, norepinephrine, by 75 per cent.

• Blood pressure increased by about a tenth.

• Breathing rates increased by 20 per cent.

• Heart rates at first dropped slightly, then after about an hour increased.

Most of the effects lasted for about three hours of observation. Most of the subjects also showed a sharp increase in output of renin, a kidney enzyme

commonly found elevated in persons with high blood pressure.

In 1973, Boston University researchers studied the coffee habits of 12,750 hospitalized patients, including 440 with a acute myocardial infarction (heart blockage). They said that drinking one to five cups of coffee a day had apparently increased the risk of heart disease 60 per cent, and drinking six or more cups, 120 per cent.

But other studies have cast serious doubt on this finding.

It is possible, said the Vanderbilt group, that caffeine tips some susceptible persons from normal to high blood pressure.

It is also possible, Dr. Robertson said, that "moderate" coffee drinking doesn't really result in a great difference in health."

Austria	20	Kenya	12
Belgium	3,500	Lebanon	11
Denmark	1,000	U.S.	1
Egypt	19	Morocco	2,500
Ireland	22	Netherlands	1,300
Finland	2,500	Norway	3,000
France	2,500	Portugal	1,000
Germany	1,500	Spain	2,750
Greece	18	Sweden	40,000
Great Britain	7	Switzerland	1,700
Greece	18	U.S. Military	100,000
India	50	Turkey	21,12
Italy	400,000	U.S.	17,000
Iran	1,200,000	Tunisia	1,000
Israel	1,200,000	Yugoslavia	1,000

U.S. Kenya 12  
Belgium 11  
Denmark 1  
Egypt 2,500  
Ireland 1  
Finland 3,000  
France 40,000  
Germany 2,750  
Greece 1,000  
Great Britain 100,000  
Greece 17,000  
India 21,12  
Italy 1,000  
Iran 1,000  
Israel 1,000

## Tunisia Hit By Rioting; Emergency Rule Set

TUNIS, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Tunisian government declared a state of emergency today after a general strike turned into a bloody riot, the first serious challenge to President Habib Bourguiba in his 22 years of rule.

At least one person was killed and a number of others were injured. The ailing 73-year-old President's government imposed a 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew.

Officials confirmed there were "victims on both sides" but refused to say how many.

The Tunisian News Agency said that the demonstrators fired on "the forces of order, who returned to the fire."

## Other Demonstrations

Violent demonstrations also were reported in Sousse, Gabès, Kasserine and the Moslem holy city of Kairouan. But the second-largest Tunisian city, Sfax, was calm.

The clashes appeared to be a show of political force by the General Union of Tunisian Workers and its 65-year-old leader, Habib Achour. The union, Tunisia's largest, has sponsored anti-government agitation since the fall in a broad campaign that began to protest wage restrictions and expanded into a challenge to the government.

Armed soldiers combined with police took over the streets of Tunis. The government radio broadcast appeals for blood donations for the victims. Even before the curfew the radio exhorted the city's residents to remain indoors.

Gunfire was still heard in some neighborhoods at nightfall but security forces appeared to have regained control of most of the city.

## Casualties Not Listed

Authorities gave no casualty estimate. Newsmen in Tunis saw a body being carried away and injured demonstrators running from police.

The soldiers and police officers were pelted with bricks, stones and sticks by the mob, which sacked a number of shops and stores and burned an office of the ruling Neo-Destour party.

In Cairo, President Anwar Sadat said his Middle East peace initiative took Israel by surprise and the Jewish state needs time to shed its "old concepts."

Mr. Sadat said he was in constant touch with President Carter who he said "fully realizes . . . the role the United States should play in the establishment of peace."

Speaking to a Sudanese delegation, led by Vice-President al-Taher, Mr. Sadat said his effort was "not aimed at a bilateral settlement with Israel, which is easy, but at an overall political solution."

"The initiative is taking place" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Soares Forms A New Cabinet To End Crisis

LISBON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Premier Mario Soares announced today that he has formed a Socialist-dominated Cabinet including conservatives to end a seven-week government crisis and to prepare for urgent action on Portugal's economic crisis.

The new Cabinet brings Conservative Social Democrats into the government for the first time since Portugal's 1974 democratic revolution.

"This is a government constituted with a Socialist party base and with conservative personalities," Mr. Soares said. He said that the Cabinet included three conservatives and two independents. One of the independents was a new agriculture minister and the other was Col. Mario Firmino Miguel, who remained the post of defense minister, which he had held in the previous government.

Gen. Dayan said the Americans have been encouraging the Israelis to think that agreement on the declaration would mean that King Hussein would join the peace-making process, a goal sought by Egypt and Israel, and that of Jordan's hoped-for role in the future of the Palestinians.

Although the spokesman did not say as much, Mr. Soares' meeting with King Hussein will give the U.S. envoy an opportunity to

rely on the government's "social pact" with the government in January of last year that was to block salaries for

## Tass Scorns, Rejects U.S. Offer Of Radio Time for Soviet Aides

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP)—Tass today rejected as insulting and provocative a U.S. proposal that Soviet and East European officials have equal time to present their views on the Munich-based Radio Free Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

The agency described the proposal as an attempt to legitimize these "centers of subversion" established and funded by the CIA.

Under a plan that has been presented to the White House, the United States would offer air time to officials from the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc to tell their side of the story when they have "specific complaints which have merit."

Tass said that the existence of the stations was a relic of the cold war and was incompatible with the Helsinki Agreement on European Cooperation and Security. It described the offer of air time as a provocation.

In announcing the offer for air time earlier this week, John Gronouski, chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, an independent agency that supervises the two stations, said that it was designed not only to provide room for "corrections of inaccuracies" in the stations' broadcasts, but also to create a basis for ending the jamming of them by Soviet broadcasting officials. The two radios have been broadcasting in 16 languages to the Soviet Union and in 6 languages to Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia since the early 1950s.

## Italian Red Leader Stresses Power Role, Eurocommunism

(Continued from Page 1)

ternal affairs for issuing a statement two weeks ago expressing concern about the prospect of Communist party participation in Western European governments.

Mr. Berlinguer spoke at a closed meeting, but party authorities released the text of his address.

Political analysts found it significant that Mr. Berlinguer reaffirmed the party's backing of Eurocommunism against the background of the negotiations for a new government.

Mr. Berlinguer said that in his

## Vietnam Charges Atrocities by Foe

BANGKOK, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Cambodian troops have slaughtered their own civilians and attributed the atrocities to Vietnamese to fuel the border war between the two nations, the Vietnamese news agency reported today.

The agency said that Ngo Dien, assistant to Vietnam's foreign minister, said in Saigon yesterday that Cambodia was continuing its attacks in "this regrettable bloody conflict."

Mr. Dien said, according to a broadcast monitored in Bangkok, "The Cambodian armed forces have massacred Cambodian civilians. They have murdered and disembowled their own people and taken photographs of the bodies in order to claim that the atrocities were perpetrated by Vietnamese."

(Continued from Page 1)  
Picked in Thailand today  
for a passenger in Sydney tomorrow.



The orchid.

One of the most exotic flowers in the world and to the people of Thailand, a passion.

From the week-end market in Bangkok to the far-reaching corners of the Thai provinces, many colourful species can be seen growing in abundance. Either as a business, a hobby or simply arranged

ged in pots under the eaves of the most humble household.

At Thai, we consider the delicate bloom of the orchid so beautiful, we give one fresh to every lady passenger on every flight, as part of our Royal Orchid Service.

Which also includes such luxuries as free drinks, gourmet food and specially

\*On Orient rates.

selected music and films.

All served by delicious Thai hostesses with a grace and charm that has been a part of Thai culture for thousands of years.

On most airlines, all you get when you leave is a thank you.

On Thai, we say it with flowers.



## Police Clash With Rightists In Barcelona

### Crowd at Viola Rites Tries to Attack Aide

MADRID, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Mounted police today charged into a crowd of rightists who tried to assault Spain's interior minister at the funeral in Barcelona of a former Barcelona mayor and his wife.

The demonstrators gave the Fascist salute and chanted "The army to power," "Death to the traitors" and "Franco, Franco."

Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa ducked into his limousine while dozens of heavily armed policemen protected him. Later, mounted police charged into the crowd to open a path for the minister's car.

#### Minister Unharmed

Mr. Martin Villa was not harmed. After the funeral mass, the bodies of Joaquin Viola Sastre and his wife were buried in a local cemetery. In addition to serving as Barcelona mayor, Mr. Villa was an adviser in the Franco regime.

The couple died yesterday when a bomb strapped to Mr. Viola's chest exploded. Four terrorists who burst into the Viola home had placed the bomb, which they said they would remove after a ransom was paid.

Barcelona Police Chief Jose Maria Calleja said that the bomb might have malfunctioned. He said that Mr. Viola apparently did not try to remove the device, because his hands were not especially damaged by the blast.

The attempted assault against Mr. Martin Villa occurred as he left the church at the end of the Viola funeral mass.

The church overflowed with mourners, and 3,000 stood outside, some of them waving the red-and-black flag of the Franco Falange.

At the sight of the interior minister, shouting and insults increased. Several youths broke through a police line and tried to throw themselves at Mr. Martin Villa but were held back.

Argentine Repudiates Decision on 3 Islands



PRESIDENTIAL PIQUE—Marshal Idi Amin appears irked as he remonstrates with newsmen attending the official celebration in Koboko of the seventh anniversary of his coup in Uganda. With President Amin is Vice-President Mustafa Adrisi.

## Arbitration Favors Chile

### Argentina Repudiates Decision on 3 Islands

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 26 (NYT)—Argentina yesterday repudiated an international arbitration decision awarding three disputed islands to Chile but will not press its claims by armed force, according to military sources here.

The dispute over the islands, called Nueva, Pictor and Lennox and situated at the eastern entrance to the Beagle Canal along Tierra del Fuego, has generated tension between the military regimes of Argentina and Chile and fears of armed conflict.

Argentina's repudiation of the decision, which was issued by the Queen of England May 2 and due to go into effect next month, is a drastic diplomatic move under international law, because both Argentina and Chile had agreed to accept the ruling without appeal.

Vice-Adm. Oscar Montes, Argentina's foreign minister, announced the rejection of the decision on national television last night. 12 hours after sending notes to Chile's ambassador and the British chargé d'affaires explaining Argentina's position.

Argentina had believed that it would be awarded at least one of the islands, which would have preserved Argentine maritime

sovereignty in the area on the Atlantic side. When the ruling gave all three islands to Chile, strong reaction from the military here included threats of naval occupation of the islands.

But Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla, who is a cautious soldier, and Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, who has problems on Chile's northern border with Peru and Bolivia, last week in Mendoza, Argentina, and are expected to meet again in Chile soon to seek a peaceful solution.

The three small islands, inhabited by eight Chilean families devoted to fishing and sheep

herding, are unimportant, but the issues of maritime sovereignty raised by the dispute are important in a region rich in fisheries and deposits of oil and natural gas offshore.

In this region, first explored by Magellan and Sir Francis Drake, and where Charles Darwin made his historic visit to Tierra del Fuego during the voyage of HMS Beagle in 1832, giving the canal its name, Chile claims all the islands between the canal and Cape Horn.

Opposing Claims

Argentina, basing its position on a treaty that gave it all of Patagonia and the eastern part of the island of Tierra del Fuego, claims all island east of a longitude passing through Cape Horn.

In 1972, after years of bilateral talks with Chile, Argentina agreed to submit the dispute over the three islands to arbitration by the Queen of England, who would simply ratify a decision made by a panel of five judges of the International Court at The Hague.

Accusation by Chile

SANTIAGO, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—Chile today accused Argentina of violating international law by repudiating the award of the three islands to Chile.

Chilean Foreign Minister Patricio Carvajal said that his country would take action before international forums to stress its rights.

## Dissent Repressed in Equatorial Guinea

(Continued from Page 1)

Amnesty International and the London-based Anti-Soviet Society have condemned the reported systematic killings, torture and forced labor, and have denounced the Macias regime as "one of the most brutal and unpredictable in the world."

At least seven of Mr. Macias's former government ministers are known to have been executed.

Another minister claims to have escaped by walking for two days through the tropical forest while militiamen searched for him with a death warrant signed by Mr. Macias.

He is former Wealth Minister Pedro Ekong Andeme, 37, who now lives in relaxed "protective custody" in the Cameroonian capital of Yaoundé and is trying—despite the displeasure of the Cameroonian authorities—to rally his thousands of fellow refugees into a liberation movement against the Macias regime.

Mr. Ekong Andeme met this correspondent at a secret rendezvous in Yaoundé, out of sight of the Cameroonian policemen permanently posted around his living quarters. He said he had spent four years in prison in Malabo, the capital of Equatorial Guinea, for having spoken out against the Macias regime.

From 1971 to 1975 Mr. Ekong Andeme said he was kept naked in a cell seven feet long and two feet wide, with only the concrete floor to sleep on. "Each Saturday morning, every political prisoner

including myself received 150 strokes with a metal rod," he said.

He said he kept a count of the prisoners clubbed to death in the courtyard of Malabo Prison. "Their screams stopped when their backs were broken," he said. For each death, he made a mark on his cell wall—157 during four years, he said.

Others were luckier. They were taken outside and executed in public by firing squad. Almost all those executed were political prisoners, Mr. Ekong Andeme said. Many others were killed "spontaneously" by militiamen.

Malabo is on Fernando Po, now renamed Macias Ngemi Biyogo Island, where about 25 percent of the population lives. Mr. Ekong Andeme, whose story could not be confirmed independently, said that most of the murders occurred in mainland Rio Muni.

A Cameroonian diplomat who recently ended a two-year assignment in Malabo said Mr. Macias seemed intent on wiping out all local political leaders, high government officials, professionals, businessmen, and intellectuals who do not belong to his immediate tribal group.

*Hopelies Resignation*

Practically all those who might have directed an opposition group are dead in exile, he said. While the mass of the largely illiterate population accepts the regime in a spirit of "hopeless resignation."

The only Western ambassador still in Equatorial Guinea is France's Jacques Fourier, who is trying to protect the dwindling French commercial interests in the country.

A former member of Mr. Fourier's diplomatic staff said the general atmosphere is that of a concentration camp.

"A high wall surrounds the government compound in the center of Malabo, cutting clear across the main square," he said. "Only trusted members of the regime are allowed through the wall. Inside the compound, the Roman Catholic cathedral is closed and boarded up."

"The shops are almost empty.

Clothing is rationed. The infrastructure is breaking down through neglect or lack of spares. One recent electricity breakdown lasted three weeks. The largest foreign colony is composed of Cubans. We estimate there are at least 500 of them in the country, including Macias's bodyguard.

"As far as we know, they have not taken part in any actual killings, but in a way they are the backbone of the regime."

A refugee, formerly a soldier in Macias's army, 34, said he fled

from the Macias regime because he was "examined" by psychiatrists, the workers say, and released. The message is clear.

Mr. Ekong Andeme, who was accompanied today by four workers, said that the new union (to be given a name something like the Union for the Defense of Workers' Rights) would apply to the International Labor Organization for recognition.

Later he said that he hoped that George Meany, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, would give moral support.

"Many people are indignant," he declared. "But you know what it means to give statements to American correspondents. How this will end we don't know."

"We are hopeful that we can reach—and this is mainly due to the American contribution—an agreement about the principles that would be acceptable to the Egyptians and ourselves," Gen. Dayan said.

Gen. Dayan credited the United States with helping to bridge the gap between Egypt and Israel on the Palestinian issue.

## Transition Regime Set

### Smith, Blacks Said to Agree On Settlement in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders have agreed on a settlement of Rhodesia's 12-year-old constitutional dispute and plan to set up a black government in Salisbury before the end of the year, sources close to the negotiations said today.

They include the cease-fire between Rhodesian troops and the guerrillas, the make-up of the army after independence, the end of the state of emergency, the release of political prisoners and an end to the execution of political criminals.

The breakthrough coincided with the publication of figures showing that Rhodesia suffered the worst exodus of whites in the country's history last year—a net loss of 10,000 whites.

The rising emigration figures are the result of political and economic uncertainty and the fear of the effects of the escalating guerrilla war, which is moving closer to the cities.

The sources said 28 of the 10 seats in the Legislative are to be set aside for representative of the nation's 270,000 whites.

Meanwhile, the guerrillas showed no sign of easing. Their military command announced the deaths of 37 more persons in several skirmishes. Two members of the Rhodesian forces, 3 guerrillas, two guerrilla collaborators and a white civilian were killed.

## London Talks Fail to Solve Belize Quarrel

R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Jan. 26 (NYT)—A new round of negotiations has failed to resolve the long-standing dispute over Belize, the British colony in Central America that is claimed by Guatemala.

Britain, the United States and Guatemala have discussed the possibility of ceding to Guatemala a slice of Belize's territory as a document of its claims. But Belizeans have refused, at least for the moment, to accept a such deal.

David Owen, the foreign secretary, confirmed the discussions a report to the House of Commons yesterday afternoon on two days of talks with British Minister George Price of Belize. While Mr. Owen and Mr. Price were meeting here, Terence Tozer, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, was conferring with his Guatemalan counterpart.

"No final agreements have been made or would be made which were not subject to the approval of the people of Belize," Mr. Owen said. "The government of Belize has no intention of agreeing to sell. Twice in the last 10 years we have gone to the detriment of the people of Belize, and are willing to do so again."

Simple Message

Speaking later Mr. Price said: "Our message to the Kenyan secretary was simple—no cession of territory." The latest British proposal involved a 100 square miles of Belizean territory, Mr. Price reported.

Belize, formerly known as British Honduras, is a colony of 8,000 square miles on the Gulf of Mexico. Wedged between Guatemala and Mexico, it has a population of about 140,000.

Like Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands and several other territories, Belize is a remnant of the British Empire that causes more trouble than its size or economic significance justify.

## U.S. Aides See Bid to Jordan Because of Peace-Talks Gain

(Continued from Page 1)  
in broad daylight and not via secret meetings," Mr. Sadat said, appearing to reiterate on a statement yesterday that "serious negotiations" were taking place behind the scenes.

Mr. Atherton, who is working to reactivate the peace talks, said it would be premature to conclude that the political negotiations would be resumed.

"We discussed questions related to the resumption of the peace process, the forthcoming resumption of the military committee, should that finally be arranged, and also my own role in trying to be helpful to the two governments in matters that were under discussion in the political committee," Mr. Atherton said.

"A high wall surrounds the government compound in the center of Malabo, cutting clear across the main square," he said. "Only trusted members of the regime are allowed through the wall. Inside the compound, the Roman Catholic cathedral is closed and boarded up."

"The shops are almost empty. Clothing is rationed. The infrastructure is breaking down through neglect or lack of spares. One recent electricity breakdown lasted three weeks. The largest foreign colony is composed of Cubans. We estimate there are at least 500 of them in the country, including Macias's bodyguard."

"As far as we know, they have not taken part in any actual killings, but in a way they are the backbone of the regime."



**NOR ANY DROP TO DRINK**—Taxi driver Bill Sinclair waits for help after water from a main break stranded him on New York City's Roosevelt Drive. His fare is

inside the cab—but is the meter ticking? The city is threatened with widespread flooding from heavy rains and the continued thaw of 13.5 inches of snow.

## Midwest, Southeast Storms Claim at Least 9 Lives in U.S.

**NEW YORK**, Jan. 26 (AP)—A blizzard struck the upper Midwest today and at least nine persons were killed in weather-related incidents east of the Mississippi River.

Indiana and Ohio declared statewide emergencies. The National Guard was called out in Michigan to rescue stranded motorists and get doctors and nurses through the snow to hospitals.

Gov. James Rhodes called the storm "the worst blizzard in Ohio's history." Columbus and other communities were at a standstill. Schools were closed and roads blocked—a situation that prevailed throughout the Midwest from Minnesota into western Pennsylvania.

The National Weather Service said it was one of the most intense winter storms on record and warned stranded motorists to stay in their cars.

Being lost in open country during a blizzard is almost certain death, the weather service said. Hundreds of cars were stranded

along highways and back roads throughout the Midwest.

Two weather-related deaths were reported in Michigan and one each in North Dakota and Illinois. Four persons died in the Southeast.

A tornado touched down at Quantico, Va., killing a 3-year-old boy at a trailer court and destroying several duplexes at the Quantico Marine Base.

High winds lashed across the Midwest, reaching up to 50 miles an hour in Michigan and drifting snow to depths of up to 10 feet. The snow was generally 4 to 2 inches deep with as much as 11 inches reported in Minnesota.

Meanwhile, flooding was reported in the Northeast as heavy rains combined with warmer temperatures to melt what was left of last week's snow, swelling creeks and flowing over roadways. High winds were also common.

A record low-pressure system whipped in from the Gulf of

Mexico and tore across the Southeast with hurricane-force winds, heavy snow, cold and rain.

Many states reported power failures, closed schools and businesses, and dismal driving conditions.

State police in Kentucky closed all state highways in the west-

ern two-thirds of the state because of deep snow, while some residents of eastern Kentucky were forced to evacuate their homes when heavy rains caused creeks to overflow their banks.

Pensacola, Fla., recorded a near record 10.37 inches of rain in a 24-hour period yesterday.

### Drops Charges Against Girl, 14

## N.Y. Judge Rules Prostitution Is Not a Crime

**NEW YORK**, Jan. 26 (AP)—A judge who ruled that sex for a fee is "recreational" and not a crime has come under sharp attack after she dropped prostitution charges against a 14-year-old girl.

The City of New York said it would appeal the case, and that it would not affect current police arrest policy in prostitution cases.

Bruce Ritter, who runs a Times Square youth shelter for runaway, yesterday termed the decision "immoral, outrageous and unbelievable." He called for the judge's removal from the bench.

Mayor Edward Koch declined to endorse that proposal but said: "The state cannot look aside when a minor—in this case a 14-year-old girl—decides she is going to sell her body."

The city corporation counsel, Alan Schwartz, said: "We are appealing the judge's decision. We feel that we have a responsibility to look to the interest of the children who are the parties in family court."

In his remarks, Mr. Schlesinger reiterated warnings of a severe world oil supply problem in the 1980s, which the administration has used as a justification for its national energy plan, now pending in Congress. Mr. Schlesinger termed the plan's passage "our highest priority."

Although 12 million barrels of oil a day from Saudi Arabia would likely be sufficient to meet demand in the early 1980s, Mr. Schlesinger indicated—and is supported by a number of private economists—that demand could outstrip that level within a few years.

The Saudis should be able to produce about 12 million barrels of oil a day by about 1983 or 1984, according to Mr. Schlesinger, compared to about 10 million now. Mr. Schlesinger's estimate was independently confirmed by sources close to the Saudi government, although they suggest production capability could reach 12.7 million barrels a day by 1982.

The question of how much oil Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, would be able to

## Prediction for Early 1980s

## Schlesinger Says Saudis Plan Modest Boost in Oil Capacity

By Steven Rattner

**WASHINGTON**, Jan. 26 (NYT)—Continuing to warn of future world oil supply problems, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said Tuesday that Saudi Arabia was scheduled to increase productive capacity modestly between now and the early 1980s but was not planning further increases later in the 1980s.

The Saudis should be able to produce about 12 million barrels of oil a day by about 1983 or 1984, according to Mr. Schlesinger, compared to about 10 million now. Mr. Schlesinger's estimate was independently confirmed by sources close to the Saudi government, although they suggest production capability could reach 12.7 million barrels a day by 1982.

The question of how much oil Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, would be able to

## Japan's Records Add 3 Americans To A-Bomb Toll

**TOKYO**, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Three U.S. airmen who survived the shooting down of a B-29 bomber over Japan late in World War II were killed in the atomic bombing of Hiroshima a month after their capture, a Japanese historian said today.

The report raises to 20 the number of U.S. prisoners of war now believed to have been victims of the atomic bombing on Aug. 6, 1945.

Satoru Ubukai, 31, an employee of Hiroshima University's research Institute for Nuclear Medicine and Biology, said that records of the three deaths were found in old Japanese Foreign Ministry documents that recently were declassified.

On Dec. 5, Mr. Ubukai disclosed the discovery of documents reporting the deaths of 17 U.S. prisoners in the bombing. Sixteen were identified by name and the records said that the name of the 17th was not known.

Mr. Ubukai said that the latest document he found reports that the ashes of three men from the old U.S. Army Air Corps were turned over to U.S. military authorities on Dec. 7, 1945. They were those of a "Capt. Nelson," a "1st Lt. Hayward," and a third man who was not identified.

## 3 Romanians Defect On Team Stop in Italy

**MILAN**, Jan. 26 (AP)—A Romanian basketball player, her coach and his wife have deserted their team in Italy to live in the West, authorities said today.

Ivana Portik, 22, said that she asked for asylum because her playing days would end soon because of Romanian regulations. Her coach, Jon Nicolau, and his wife left the team in Rome where their plane stopped on the way to Bucharest. They told police that they planned to join relatives in West Germany.

## Home Rule Plan For Scotland Suffers Setback

**LONDON**, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Government plans for limited home rule for Scotland suffered a setback late yesterday when Parliament ruled that there must be overwhelming support for the measure by the Scottish people.

Labor members of Parliament who oppose home rule combined with the Conservatives to pass an amendment saying that 40 per cent of the total Scottish electorate would have to vote in favor of devolution before limited home rule could be granted.

"Devolution will not now be imposed on Scotland against its wishes," a home rule opponent said.

The measure means that if only half of Scotland's voters go to the polls in the proposed referendum 90 per cent of those voting will have to vote "yes" before devolution can be granted.

The amendment to the devolution bill can be reversed at two later stages of debate but observers said that this was unlikely.

To reach the sustainable production levels outlined, the Saudis would need to raise productive capacity to 14 million barrels a day from about 11.5 million barrels now.

## Yugoslav Letter Protests Firings

**BELGRADE**, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Ten Yugoslav professors have written an open letter to President Tito charging that more than 30 academics have recently been fired on political grounds, dissident sources said this week.

The four-page letter, addressed to the presidency, the Cabinet and the parliament, asks the government to abolish its policy of requiring "moral and political fitness" of applicants for many jobs. Copies were also sent to Belgrade's state-controlled newspapers, which did not report it.

"Our revolution was not carried out to create a world of unfreedom and manipulation," the letter says.

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Says 'Nobody Satisfied' by Justice Dept. Inquiry.

## U.S. Prosecutor Ousted in Pa. Criticizes Carter Probe

By Anthony Marro

**WASHINGTON**, Jan. 26 (NYT)—David Marston, who was dismissed last week as U.S. attorney in Philadelphia, said yesterday that the question of whether anyone tried to obstruct justice by having him removed from office was "a legitimate subject for investigation," but that it should be handled by the FBI and a grand jury, not by Justice Department attorneys.

Mr. Marston made his statement one day after the department's office of professional responsibility issued a three-page report that cleared President Carter and Attorney General Griffin Bell of wrongdoing in the matter.

The report concluded that neither Mr. Carter nor Mr. Bell had known on Nov. 4, that Rep. Joshua Ellberg, R-Pa., was a subject of one of Mr. Marston's investigations, which have focused on political and official corruption in Philadelphia.

The issue is important because Mr. Carter has said that he called Mr. Bell that day to "expedite" Mr. Marston's removal, after Rep. Ellberg telephoned him and urged that Mr. Marston, a Republican, be replaced with a Democrat.

### No Assumption

Although he stopped for short of accusing anyone of attempting to obstruct justice, a felony, Mr. Marston said that the question was legitimate for investigation, but that it was a "double standard" for it to be handled



David Marston



Rep. Joshua Ellberg

as an internal matter, rather than a criminal case.

"I think it's wrong," he said of the procedure in which Mr. Bell and other Justice Department officials submitted affidavits saying that they had not known that Rep. Ellberg was the subject of an investigation. Mr. Carter sent a letter to the same effect.

### He said that he did not challenge Mr. Carter's right to replace him and, having worked in the Senate as an aide to Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., understands the need of presidents to bargain with congressmen to win support for their programs.

But he said, "When a President plays poker with Congress, I don't think the United States attorneys should be one of the bargaining chips in the game."

Later, he added: "If there is

an internal mechanism, it is a grand jury, but he suggested that this had been avoided because of the nature of the people involved. I don't think in our system we should have a double standard where important people are concerned."

### Partisan Politics

Mr. Marston was sharply critical of the decision that led to his removal after a year of major successes in the prosecution of powerful figures in Pennsylvania, saying that it readmitted the need to isolate federal prosecutors from partisan politics.

"Now, the sole remaining difference between drugs is the price," said William Haddad, who heads the investigative arm of the New York Legislature and who directed the group that prepared the list.

### Robbery Charged

Charges against the girl were brought by a customer who said she solicited him and engaged in a sexual act for \$10 in a Times Square hotel in March. Then, he said, the girl and three other persons robbed him.

Judge Taylor noted that the man, who was not identified in court papers, was not charged with patronizing a prostitute or with statutory rape.

Officials said the impact of Judge Taylor's decision was limited to the one case.

### West Germany Probes Mock Jew-Burning

**WESSELING**, West Germany, Jan. 26 (UPI)—A new incident of "burning Jews," this time involving schoolboys, has been reported in West Germany.

Authorities said that they were investigating a report that two boys fashioned a doll out of cardboard, placed a placard reading "Jew" on it along with a yellow star and set it afire.

A similar incident took place last year at the armed forces college in Munich.

"That's not our business," an FDA spokesman said.

one lesson from Watergate, it is that politics and justice don't mix."

Mr. Marston said that he never considered himself essential to the success of the investigations being run by his office. But he said that his concern is that, if a congressman can get rid of a federal prosecutor with one telephone call to the President, no one will believe that prosecutors are free to pursue corruption.

The Justice Department was quick to defend the report. A spokesman said that it was proper to handle the matter through the department office, rather than a grand jury, because there were no formal allegations of a crime.

"No one made any allegations. There were just intimations in the press," he said. He added that, if reason to think a crime had been committed had been found, the matter would have been referred to the Department's criminal division for further investigation.

The report focused on the narrow issue of whether Mr. Ellberg was under investigation at the time they decided to "expedite" Mr. Marston's removal at Mr. Ellberg's request.

Late yesterday, the Justice Department released transcripts of all the affidavits in which department officials swore that what, if any, information they had concerning Rep. Ellberg had not been passed to Mr. Bell.

Justice Department officials insist that it is improper to say that Mr. Marston was "fired" saying that he resigned after refusing an appeal by Mr. Bell to stay on the job until a competent successor were found.

Mr. Marston, however, said that he considered himself to have been fired on national television by Mr. Carter, and in person last Friday by Mr. Bell. He said that the request that he stay would have made him a lame duck prosecutor and was unacceptable.

**Carter Reaffirms Belief in Détente**

**WASHINGTON**, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—President Carter today reaffirmed his commitment to Soviet-U.S. détente and said that improved relations required reciprocity and restraint.

The White House said that he expressed his views at a meeting with Boris Ponomarev, chairman of a delegation from the Supreme Soviet.

It described the meeting as friendly and productive and said that subjects discussed included the Horn of Africa, the Middle East and negotiations for a treaty limiting strategic arms.

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Other events include the Costa Smeralda International Auto Rally, April 13 to 15; yachting regattas (weeks of April 23 and June 25) and the famous Straits Week Regatta August 20 to 30. Yachting enthusiasts should be here for the Sardinia Cup (begins August 31), an international race destined to become as popular as the Admiral's Cup.

### Carter Tightens Control on Spies

**WASHINGTON**, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Carter signed an executive order Tuesday that he described as "a major step" in establishing clear guidelines for the U.S. intelligence community, including new restrictions on such covert activities as political assassination attempts.

Mr. Carter said that the intelligence reorganization would give added authority to Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, in whom he expressed "shrewd and complete confidence."

Adm. Turner did not receive all the additional authority he sought but he will have power over the budgets of all intelligence agencies.

### Pakistan Alcohol Plea

## Full Probe Demanded

## Strike Erupts in Nicaragua Over Slaying of Somoza Foe

MANAGUA, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Business and labor leaders said that more than half of Nicaragua's work force went on strike Tuesday to demand a full investigation into the murder of newspaper editor-publisher Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, a leading critic of President Anastasio Somoza.

Banic, a major banking group considered one of the most powerful organizations in the country, joined the strike and shut its banking and other financial operations.

About 80 per cent of the stores and offices in Leon, Chinandega, Esteli, Masaya, Rivas, Matagalpa, Jinotega, Ichigalpa and Grenada were closed, as were about half the businesses in the capital, business spokesman said. Leaders of business, labor and opposition po-

Leo Genn  
on screen in 1964

## Leo Genn Dies, British Stage And Film Actor

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—British actor Leo Genn, 72, who appeared on the British and U.S. stage in films and on television for nearly a century, the Somoza family has ruled the country for more than 40 years.

Silvio Pena Rivas, one of four men arrested in the case, told a court that he was given \$100,000

by some prominent persons connected with the Somoza government to arrange Mr. Chamorro's killing.

Mr. Pena Rivas, 35, told investigators that the conspirators were House Speaker Cornetio Huieck, former government Housing Bank president Fausto Zelaya and Dr. Pedro Ramos, a Cuban-born U.S. citizen and head of the blood plasma firm called Plasmafreder.

Mr. Huieck and Dr. Ramos denied the accusation and Mr. Zelaya was reported out of the country.

The Managua Chamber of Commerce, other business groups and opposition political parties charged that the case was being covered up.

The Private Enterprise Supreme Council, a major federation of businessmen, said that its executives were meeting to decide whether to join the strike.

William Baer, president of the National Development Institute and secretary of the Nicaraguan Development Fund, said that member companies are awaiting an order from the supreme council before going on strike. The companies represent a large part of the country's private commercial establishments.

Terence Todman, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Latin American affairs, canceled his planned visit here because of the situation in Nicaragua, the U.S. Embassy said.

Neither Mr. Dann nor Col. Steiman has fathered children since participating in the nuclear experiment. Mr. Dann said that he has been told by doctors he has a low sperm count.

The hearings by a House Health and Environment subcommittee are focusing on after-effects of atomic experiments conducted in Nevada and in the Pacific from 1946 until 1958. Rep. Paul Rogers said that almost 60,000 troops and 20,000 civilians were involved in the 21 nuclear tests in Nevada. At least 75 tests were set off in the Pacific "involving unknown thousands" of people, he said.

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## News Analysis

## Press Attacks Hint Further Chinese Purge

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Despite a nationwide purge in the last 15 months of followers of China's so-called radicals, the military commanders apparently believe that the campaign has not gone far enough and that some high officials in Peking must still be ousted.

This is the conclusion analysts here are drawing from a recent series of vehement articles in the army paper, Chieh-Fang Chien Pao. In sarcastic language, the articles charged that some unidentified senior party members, who survived the political twists and turns, were opportunists.

Deriding these officials as "slippery" people who "steer their boats according to the direction of the wind," one article said they exhibited "a sharp brain, soft tones, a sensitive nose and thick skin."

Conflict Continues

The articles suggest that conflict continues between leaders who were elevated in the Cultural Revolution, like Teng Hsiao-ping, the deputy premier, and those who survived or benefited from the chaos of those years, like Chieh-chien Hsu Kuo-feng.

Not coincidentally, the analysts think, the army paper is controlled by an associate of Mr. Teng, Wei Kuo-ching, who last year was named political commissar of the armed forces. Among the posts held by Mr. Teng is that of chief of staff.

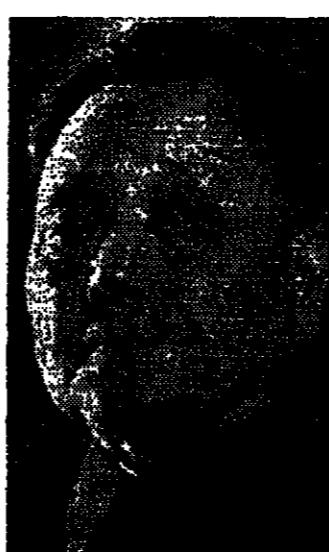
The animosity exists in style and probably in intensity from the factional quarrels at the opening of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 to the death of Mao Tse-tung and then the arrest of his radical associates in 1976. For one thing, there seems to be broad agreement on basic domestic and foreign-policy issues. But the articles in the army paper demonstrate that the emotions of those years have not been forgotten.

Revolutionary Martyrs'

Recalling that some party members who stood up for their views in the Cultural Revolution had been purged, an article said, "Countless revolutionary martyrs have unhesitatingly gone up to the mountain of knives or down to the sea of flames in carrying out Chairman Mao's correct line."

Other officials bent with the wind, "fawning on some people while stabbing others in the back," the newspaper charged. This faction, "though small in number, exerts a bad influence," the newspaper said.

The article gave no names, but likely targets seem to be Wu Teh, the mayor of Peking, and Chen Hsi-Nen, the commander of



Teng Hsiao-ping

the Peking military region. Both were elevated to the Politburo after the Cultural Revolution, and both evidently cooperated with the radicals in early 1976 to have Mr. Teng ousted from power a second time.

Another possible target may be Wang Tung-hsing, who commanded Mao's bodyguards. Mr. Wang heads two key security agencies, the party's general office and the guard unit 8341, which are charged with protecting the leaders and supervising inner party communications like Mr. Wu and Mr. Chen, the two Peking leaders.

Mr. Wang became a Politburo member during the Cultural Revolution.

Perhaps more important, it was Guard Unit 8341 that arrested party leaders like Mr. Teng who fell from power during the Cultural Revolution and watched over them while they were out of favor.

Since Mr. Wang played a key role in elevating Mr. Hsu to the party chairmanship by carrying

out the arrest of Mao's radical associates in October, 1976, it is assumed that he is a close supporter of the new party leader. An attack on Mr. Wang could be construed as indirect criticism of Chairman Hua. The analysts note that Mr. Hua benefited from the Cultural Revolution and seemed on good terms with the radicals before they were purged.

The articles in the army paper may also be in preparation for a session of the National People's Congress, the nominal legislature, which is expected to meet next month. It is expected to approve a new constitution and a new cabinet, including several key appointments and the restoration of the post of president of the Chinese People's Republic.

The post of state president was abolished in the Cultural Revolution when its last incumbent, Liu Chao-cti, was purged. Chinese sources said that the party has been debating whether to restore the presidency and who should get the job if it is restored.

According to these sources, Mr. Teng's associates have tried to obtain the post for him. Whether they have succeeded is uncertain. But the sources said he is likely to become premier, a post now held nominally by Mr. Hua in addition to the party chairmanship. Mr. Teng has been acting premier since he was rehabilitated last summer.

Teng in Burma

RANGOON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Teng was given a big welcome when he arrived here today on his first visit since being returned to power last year.

It was also the first foreign trip since 1976 by one of China's top leaders. Burmese President Ne Win received Mr. Teng at the airport.

Mr. Teng said that his visit was aimed at consolidating and strengthening the traditional friendship between the two countries.



Associated Press  
SLIGHT ERROR—The front end of a car pokes out of a showroom in Melbourne after a prospective client accidentally started the car and sent it smashing a plate glass window. He later bought the car.

## U.S. Senate Leaders Agree On Plan to Alter Canal Pacts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate have agreed to present the proposed Panama Canal treaties to the full Senate with the understanding that the pact will be amended to guarantee U.S. security interests.

Majority Leader Robert Byrd,

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance indicated earlier that the Carter administration, which has resisted changing the language of the treaties, now will agree to the change because the administration views it as essential to winning Senate ratification.

The method of amending the treaties is undecided. It is understood that U.S. officials believe that the Panamanian government would accept a single amendment.

But U.S. officials prefer that the Senate limit its action to the less formal method of ratifying the pact with an "understanding," a statement filed with the treaty rather than a formal amendment.

At today's committee meeting, Sen. Byrd disclosed that President Carter had invited him to a television appearance Feb. 1 to argue for the treaties and may make a second televised speech during the Senate debate.

Sen. Baker said shortly before Sen. Byrd's appearance at the session that they had agreed that the panel would report the treaties to the Senate as they were negotiated but probably with recommendations for changes.

The Foreign Relations Committee is starting its final deliberations on the treaties, which turn control of the canal over to Panama in 2000. One pact deals with turning over control of the canal; the other commits Panama and the United States to keeping the canal open to all nations shipping.

## Uruguay Frees Brazil Newsman Held for Spying

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 26 (AP).—Uruguayan journalist Flavio Tavares left Uruguay Tuesday under an expulsion order that ended government moves to prosecute him for espionage.

Mr. Tavares, 51, who was jailed for nearly six months, arrived here in July after the arrest of his newspaper's local correspondent, who was held 10 days for a story he wrote about political opposition to Uruguay's military government.

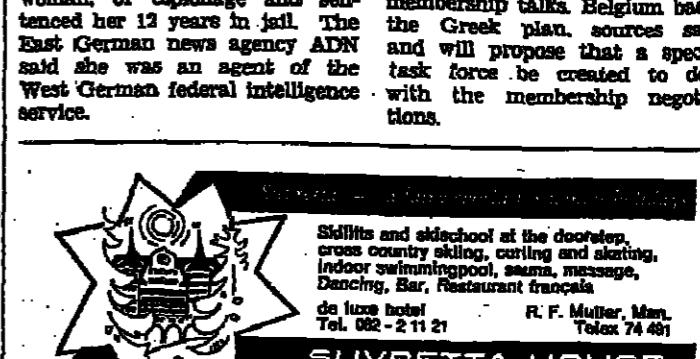
Security agents arrested Mr. Tavares, saying that he was carrying documents that "endangered public security" that he had a list of Uruguayan military officers and a list of acts of torture they allegedly committed against political prisoners. The government never said for whom Mr. Tavares was accused of spying.

Mr. Tavares was released Jan. 5 following demands by journalists and civil rights groups throughout Latin America. It was ordered to remain in Uruguay and not work as a journalist pending the outcome of his case.

Mr. Tavares said yesterday that he believed he was allowed to leave Uruguay under pressure from Brazilian authorities, who he said threatened to cancel President Ernesto Geisel's official visit here yesterday.

"Our position is very clear," Mr. Tavares said. "We are unconditionally in favor of Greece's accession."

Diplomatic sources said the Greeks had sent a note to the Common Market Executive Commission listing an agenda for membership talks. Belgium backs the Greek plan, sources said, and will propose that a specific task force be created to deal with the membership negotiations.



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## ENTERTAINMENT IN PARIS

## Flurry of Activity Lights Up January

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 26 (IHT)—The post-holiday period is generally regarded as off-season in after-dark Paris. This year is proving a happy exception, with a flurry of theater and film premieres and with unusual and heavily patronized activity in the nightclubs.

Jean-Marie Rivière's Paradis Latin (at 38 Rue Cardinal Lemoine) has become the rage since its pre-Christmas opening and is a must on the list of visitors. Even the Russian film director Andrei Tarkovsky has been to inspect it.

In addition, there are the Lido in its sumptuous new quarters (in the Normandie cinema building) with a new extravaganza, the Crazy Horse Saloon (12 Avenue George V) with its latest stripteases and attractions under Alain Bernardin's ingenious direction, the transvestite revue on the 3-by-4 stage of Michou of Montmartre (80 Rue des Martyrs). Le Jardin with its dinner and floor show in the Avenue Gabriel, and the Eiffel Tower where Georges Guetary is the star of the dinner-spectacle.

Tuesday evening saw the inauguration of another cabaret, one of the first order. This is Le Milliardaire (68 Rue Pierre Char-

ron). It was formerly Le Sexy, but renamed and redecorated, it has a new look on both sides of its footlights. The proprietor, Gérard Perrault, decided to change its image and has reopened it by presenting—with Gilles Devèges—an amusing revue, "Vive le Cinéma!" He has banished the "sexy" in name only—the word having fallen into some disrepute of late with the increasing number of "sex shops" in Paris. A critic once wrote that he would pardon any musical comedy if it contained two pretty girls. Perrault has supplied a stunning chorus line and his bevy of beauties can sing and dance.

As the entertainment's title suggests, it is related to the movies, at least by reference. There is a Western and a gangster battle with street girls, and close-ups of celebrated film stars in passionate embraces are a prelude to the numbers. At one point the girls in platinum wigs pose as Jean Harlow against what resembles a Lubitsch backdrop. Another replica of the cinema is "Le Bal des Vampires," an erotic Walpurgis Night through which alluring witches and determined devils scamper to the hooting of owls.

Two specialty selections are of



A sample of characters from the new show at the Alcazar, from Broadway to Rio.

exceptional artistic order. The first is Omar Pacha, an extraordinary magician who executes his intriguing trickery against a background of dark curtains, the stage proscenium alight with glowing red bulbs. The second novelty number is performed by

the Philippe Genty marionettes, a fascinating, hilarious interlude in which odd feathered creatures become involved with a mischievous camera, the whole hinting of a surrealistic dream.

The Alcazar (62 Rue Mazarine) has ushered in 1978 with a show of stimulating bounce and dazzle. It is appropriately known as "Fête à l'Alcazar" for here every night (except Wednesdays, its closing day) a New Year's Eve celebration appears to be in progress with snowballs of confetti and colored balloons afloat. The fun is contagious with Hervé Watine serving as master of ceremonies with a rapid-fire commentary, enlisting the audience in the general spirit of the proceedings and uniting it with the show.

Dick Price, in collaboration with Jean-Louis Bert, has directed the

proceedings, which, with lightning speed, move from Broadway to the South Seas and from carnival Rio to the Moulin Rouge of Toulouse-Lautrec's posters, with its cancan in full rampage, to the modern Paris of Régine. The theft of art treasures of the Louvre, the boosy women traffic cops, *les subergies*, a parody of Tosca's assassination of Scarpia are subjects for droll skits. The outstanding performer is the swishy Minka, here, among other things, queen of the Moulin Rouge.

It is basically so simple that they built their first working model in three days on Sloss's kitchen table, using a child's Meccano set (similar to an American Erector set), some bits of plastic, a length of string and a cardboard tube that Nancarrow had bought to reflow his bathroom.

What started as a do-it-yourself project to speed their work on a new Chinese-English dictionary, the first to incorporate the vast changes in the Chinese language since the Cultural Revolution of the latter 1960s, has now taken on considerable cultural and economic significance. Cable & Wireless, the big British communications organization, which has major operations in the Far East, has bought the rights to the invention, and it should be available for practical

## U.K. Inventors Make It Look Easy

## How to Teach a Computer Chinese

By R. W. Apple Jr.

CAMBRIDGE, England (NYT)—A former Royal Air Force wing commander and a physicist turned patent lawyer turned linguist have brought off one of the neatest tricks of gadgetry of the decade: They have made it possible for a Chinese-speaking computer operator to communicate directly with his computer in Chinese.

Although Chinese is perhaps the subtlest and certainly the most widely spoken language—it is the primary tongue of more than a quarter of the world's people—it presents formidable technical problems. It is written not with the easily manageable 26 letters of the Roman alphabet but with symbols known as ideographs. In the time of the Emperor Kang Hsi, 275 years ago, 48,000 Chinese characters were known, and more than 4,500 are in common use today.

Without grants from governments or foundations, the two Cambridge University inventors, Robert Sloss, who heads the university's Chinese language project, and Peter Nancarrow, have devised a system that makes it possible to feed ideographs into a computer and get ideographs out.

The use of ideographs makes other processes equally laborious in Chinese. No one, according to Sloss, has yet devised a machine comparable to a Linotype that can cope with 4,000 characters, so all type must be set by hand from vast racks of ideographs.

It is basically so simple that

they could be set in two numbers, like coordinates on a road map: 22 across, 43 down. And finally, they worked out the mechanical and electronic devices that would do so at a bolt's eye.

Then they recognized that the position of any character on the grid could be stated in two numbers, like coordinates on a road map: 22 across, 43 down. And finally, they worked out the mechanical and electronic devices that would do so at a bolt's eye.

Then they recognized that the Chinese character could automatically be given a numerical value that is "legible" to the computer just as numerical values are given to Roman letters by a standard computer keyboard. With the cursor, the inventors calculate, a school graduate could feed characters into the computer at a rate of one second—quicker than human beings.

Because of work already done at Harvard University, the other half of the problem—teaching the computer to "write" Chinese—was easily solved. Sloss and Nancarrow fed the coordinates or code for each character into the computer memory together with instructions for drawing the ideographs. When the computer recognizes a certain combination of numbers, the appropriate character is depicted on a video display unit much like a television screen.

## PARIS FASHIONS

## The Year the Suit Cast Off Its Folds

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The spring suit, but not man-tailored, is the big story of the Paris collections. Each designer has his or her version, but all agree on broad shoulders, soft blouses, short jackets sometimes cropped to waist length and skirts that on the whole are narrow. The overall look is shifting to pencil slim, a total change from the folds of fabric that have enveloped women for the past two years.

The pants suit is also playing a return engagement, but with a touch of fantasy instead of mimicking a man's wardrobe. The Paris pants are virtually tongue in cheek. Except for a few bareness, they are slim and short and the high-heeled shoes worn with them bring a different proportion to the look. Evening pajamas, long-time favorites in the United States, for the first time are appearing in Paris.

Though the new clothes shown here this past week are for spring and summer, they are full of black fabrics. White is the most popular alternative, with bright red running third, and a total disinterest in pastels.

Mme. Grès

The suit in the Mme. Grès collection this afternoon is the youngest looking in town. It has a slim, narrow little navy blue jacket with an ingénue white collar showing above the high neckline, and it is worn with a wide-brimmed, streamered hat and white cotton gloves.

It's just possible that gloves may make a comeback along with some of the other feminine suit accessories. Hats, especially bowlers, have been worn, too, with all the collections, but the feeling is that they will probably remain just window dressing.

In her collection this time, Mme. Grès has a sneaky way of doing the most exciting things behind a woman's back. Dresses that appear to be simple and uncomplicated have cowl necklines, sit skirts, contrasting color panels, and draped skirts that cup the derriere when the models turn around.

Mme. Grès still loves the taffeta that she started reviving several years ago. Her latest evening gowns, either black or white, make stunning silhouettes with big tops that stand out stiffly above the

narrowest, slinkiest skirts in Paris. She uses the same shape in white printed black jersey. The white ball gowns that close her show look angelic under white coats or draperies but have bare middles and broad tops underneath.

Philippe Venet

Philippe Venet is in clover this season. He trained as a suit designer so the going was easy for him. His suits are among the best in Paris.

Made of fine Italian woolens, some of them double-faced and others combined with a silk thread, they are light-hearted in both their weight and color. Their jackets stop short, some waist length and others belted and just five inches below. The skirts are pleated, gathered or straight, but always easy. The blouses are wispy little creations of chiffon or crepe de chine.

Besides the daytime types, Venet has a nice pair of restaurant suits. The skinny dress with the black lace top and shoestring and shoulder straps has a white jacket, and a black jacket goes with the pleated white crepe.

Venet's party dresses combine shades of chiffon with insets of Chantilly lace.

Hansie Mori

Hansie Mori had another of those smooth and soothng collections, where the major attraction is a restrained, yet cheerful, colorful elegance.

She, too, did the suit story. The short, rounded jackets, outlined with a darker braid, were often worn over the new peg-top pants. But Mrs. Mori's forte lies in her exclusive, cloudy fabrics that wave softly about the body. Her favorite exclusive print this time is for chiffon evening pajamas, with matching coats, as well as more dressed-up, three-tiered ball gowns.

The print was always in subdu-

ed color combinations, such as gray and shrimp, gray and yellow or gray and white.

Mrs. Mori, who is now a fully accredited member of the French Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne, is also getting an award today from the Comité de l'Excellence Européenne.

Guy Laroche

Things are looking up for Guy Laroche, who has kept growing quietly but steadily through the years. A favorite with establishment figures such as Mrs. George Pompidou and Mrs. Jacques Chirac as well as sexy siren Mireille Darc, he has just signed a contract for the opening of 30 boutiques in the United States. The first two will open next fall in New York and San Francisco.

Lanvin

The hit in the Lanvin collection has been the group made of cottons from Guatemala. The tucks in tops are worn over peg-top pants that narrow toward the ankles or else big skirts. Colors match in tops and bottoms, but designs mix flowers and stripes. Worn with them are scarf head-dresses, tied on with silk cords and tassels.

The clothes are the last mani-

festation of the peasant look but are genuine and colorful.

Both on and off the runway this past week, the decorated halter played an important part. At Maxim's the other night, the Duchesse d'Orléans, in strapless pink satin from Mme. Grès, was wearing one of Alexandre's white satin bandeaux that ended in a cluster of gold and white rings at the back of her neck. Mme. Pierre Schlumberger, dressed by Givency, had her hair in tiny braids tied with satin ribbons. At her home the following night for a buffet dinner, it was combed out into a frizz and held in place by a diamond band around her forehead.

## Italy Discovers Wedekind The Satirical Songsmith

By William Weaver

ROME, Jan. 26 (IHT)—Sixty years after his death, Frank Wedekind is enjoying a sudden popularity in Italy, where until recently he was hardly a household word. His late (1911) play "Fräulein" has been successfully touring the country, starring the popular young actress Mammie Kusterman. The director, Liana Cavani, is in the last stages of preparing a new film "Lulu," based on Wedekind's plays, with Romy Schneider in the leading role. His late (1911) play "Fräulein" has been successfully touring the country, starring the popular young actress Mammie Kusterman. The director, Liana Cavani, is in the last stages of preparing a new film "Lulu,"

selections from Wedekind's satirical books, "Nana Haha" and "The Singer." All is done in Italian translation; very effective for the prose, it inevitably softens the impact of some of the songs.

Willy Torn

Nevertheless, the songs are extremely impressive. More than a generation before Brecht-Weill, Wedekind had found their same wry tone, their clever exploitation of pop tunes and apparently easy rhymes. All is used as a whip with which to lash the respectable, the bourgeois, the smug. In a song like "The Dog," Wedekind makes bitter fun of prim attitudes toward natural functions. In "The Berlin Zoologist," he comments dryly and drolly on his own troubles with the law, when he was convicted of the crime of less-majesty for writing a satiric poem about the Kaiser's visit to the Holy Land (the poem, as song, also appears in Miss Martino's show). This unexplored repertory is obviously rich and the fascinating, delightful sample given in the Roman show makes one long for more.

Until a few years ago, Miss Martino sang mostly 18th-century opera, specializing in soubrette roles. Her shift from opera star to discuse has been skilfully achieved. She used her hand-mike deftly (though one wondered if it was really necessary) and she enjoyed the bite and aggressiveness of her songs. She was wittily accompanied by the three pianists—six hands at one instrument—Benedetto Ghiglia (responsible also for the canny arrangements), Stefano Micheletti and Antonio Sechi.

## ARTS AGENDA

The second day in the "Perspectives of the 20th Century" series of Radio France, Jan. 26, will be devoted to Gilbert Amy, with the composer conducting the Orchestre National in a morning rehearsal and evening concert that will include the first Paris performances of his "Strophe" and "Stretto," as well as Schoenberg's "Die Gluckliche Hand" and works by Gyorgy Ligeti and William Byrd. Slavka Tastekova, soprano, Wolfgang Schöne baritone, and the BBC Singers under John Poole, will also participate. The day also will include a concert of chamber music at 2:30 p.m., with works by Amy, Debussy and Berg. All the concerts are at the Maison de Radio France.

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## Fallout From Space

While Canadian and U.S. scientists and military men were chasing the debris of a Soviet satellite all over the northland, a number of people awoke to an aspect of space flight that had hitherto escaped them: the danger of nuclear fallout from damaged vehicles.

\* \* \*

Until now, popular imagination had focused on the relatively few spacecraft that either carry men or go to the far places of the universe. That one of them might fall on a city was always possible, but far less plausible than guessing that the ball will stop on a particular number in a roulette wheel. The space scientists were doing their best to insure that failure would be confined to the vehicle itself (and its occupants). But they were also sending up a considerable number of satellites for espionage, communications and the like about which the public heard little and cared less.

Now, however, it is clear that even fail-safe techniques are not safe enough to insure that failure will not spread nuclear pollution through the atmosphere. In other words, what the nuclear powers sought to guard against by controlling testing of nuclear bombs reappears as a fallout from space exploration.

There is nothing really new about this except the awesome distances and the awe-inspiring effects involved. Nearly every scientific and technological advance of mankind has been marked by a later revelation of side effects. The use of plastic for fabrics and for timber seemed a mighty step forward, away from dependence on sheep and worms, cattle and forests, for a population which grew faster than the space needed for such living material permitted. But

such non-biodegradable substitutes brought their own acute problems of nondisposable wastes.

So did chemistry in energy—and in curative substances. The pill was a mighty contribution to birth control; it has, perhaps, done more than any other single factor to change sexual morality by apparently minimizing its practical consequences. But the pill can also kill. "Wonder drugs" of all kinds develop side effects as well—some of which may be more serious than the illnesses they seek to cure. Saccharin reduces the dangers that natural sugars can bring to humans—but does it induce cancer? And nuclear energy once promised miracle for a society which was gobbling up its natural energy sources at a terrific rate. But it, too, implies terrible dangers.

The result has been a revulsion against modern technology on the part of many. But can they provide a natural society of the kind that the Polynesians, the Bantu, the Indians and the Eskimos once knew? Not even these cultures, that were precipitated relatively late into such technology, can do without it any more; relatively few can be freed from electricity and gasoline, gunpowder and artificial preservatives.

All that can be done is to recognize the new for what it is: a modification of the old, not wholly safe, guaranteeing no utopia—but permitting multitudes to live where only a few survived before. Every possible safeguard must be introduced; where the perils outweigh the advantages, the new must be abandoned. But the advantages and disadvantages must be measured carefully, not accepted in emotional hopes or fears. Mankind can no longer return to caves or camps—it must make its cities livable.



## Sulking in Business Suites

President Carter has offered the nation an economic strategy for this year and next that is basically cautious. Indeed conservative, including a tax cut of some \$9 billion for business and a tight lid on new federal expenditures. Instead of applause in the business world, however, the President's strategy is getting mostly scorn. The complex plan, basically a mixture of tax cuts and tax reforms, is not all that business wanted—or that anyone wanted for that matter. Yet it is basically sound; it does not deserve the current sulking in business suites.

\* \* \*

A few large multinational companies may be forced to pay higher taxes if the President succeeds in ending tax deferrals on income earned abroad and ending special tax benefits—subsidies—for export sales made through the Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISCS). Some corporate executives may lose some fringe benefits if Congress goes along with the President's desire to limit tax breaks for corporate yachts, club memberships or first-class air tickets. Business executives may lose some of their taste for the fine food if the President is able to reduce tax subsidies that support the business lunch. Even in the unlikely event that the President gets everything he seeks, the fact remains that the great majority of U.S. corporations would gain substantial tax advantages from his plan.

So what explains the discontent in Wall Street, and such sweeping charges that the President "doesn't show any understanding of how business operates"? The Carter tax plan was scarcely off the presses when industry's top Washington lobbyists set to stirring up opposition among key legislators.

The facts do not sustain their opposition. Under the Carter plan, corporate income taxes would be cut by \$8 billion. The investment tax credit would be expanded to encourage capital spending, worth an additional \$24 billion. Telephone excise taxes and unemployment insurance levies would be reduced, generating a further tax break of about \$1 billion for business. That adds up to a hefty \$9.4-billion tax cut for corporate America, and all of it could be in place for the 1979 tax year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### New Look for Bolivia?

The campaign for this July's presidential election in Bolivia has been transformed by the upheavals of the past few weeks... As a result of the success of the hunger strike, which was started by a handful of miners' wives and spread until more than 1,000 people were taking part, the military government of President Hugo Banzer has been forced to include many left-wing opponents in its amnesty. Several of them are prominent former politicians and their return from exile is going to give a new look to the Bolivian political scene. At the same time the government has decided to lift its ban on trade union activities...

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 27, 1903

NEW YORK—South Dakota, at present best known for its easy divorce laws, is ambitious of new honors. Among the bills introduced in the State Legislature is one making it a prison offense to play football in South Dakota. The provisions of the bill are very severe, and under it the standing of a football player is even worse than that of a petty criminal: \$1,000 fine and five years imprisonment if caught playing.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 27, 1928

NEW YORK—William Fox, already the owner of 42 motion-picture theaters in the Eastern United States, announced the purchase today of a circuit of 260 movie houses in California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Nevada, together with 50 theaters of the same circuit in Wisconsin, and seven theaters in Chicago. The deal is one of the largest ever concluded in the motion picture world. It had been

## Letters

### Wrong, Senator

Now, I'm really mad. I've taken enough from Sen. Proxmire. He has indirectly attacked me again.

First, I was a high-living playboy. Now, I'm a drain on public funds. He is wrong on both counts.

I would submit that the rate of playboys per inhabitants must be higher in the Washington

D.C. area than in any other city in the world. And more public money is spent there than anywhere else.

I have nothing against playboys—or playgirls, for that matter—providing they are throwing away their own money. It hurts a lot, however, when I see them spending mine.

DAVID MARSDEN.  
Zurich.

By the same token, however, words have a meaning for him that they don't have for other people—especially Sadat. "Self-rule" in the West Bank means everything to Begin but nothing to most Arabs who don't have self-rule in Egypt or Saudi Arabia or Syria or any other country.

### Umbrage Taken

Similarly, Begin took unnecessary umbrage when Foreign Minister Kamel, arriving in Jerusalem

## View of Marston Affair

## They Never Learn

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Relax, everybody: Your Department of Justice has just decided itself, the attorney general and the President innocent of obstruction of justice when they obliged a congressman under criminal investigation and fired the prosecutor who was bothering him.

The carefully considered judgment exonerating all concerned at the top came on the basis of the "Sheaheen report" (rhymes with "Dear report"), submitted by Michael Sheaheen, head of what is now laughingly called "The Office of Professional Responsibility" at the Justice Department.

### Pure Hunch

Despite the farce that emanated from the President on Jan. 12, the possibility exists that Carter is telling the truth about doing a political favor for Elberg without knowing his Justice-obstructing motive. On pure hunch I tend to believe Judge Bell in his protestations of ignorance: It takes courage for an attorney general to admit he is being isolated from the major cases in his Criminal Division.

But somebody must have known. The Department of Justice will not tell me who signed the request for immunity for Stephen Elko, Elberg's aide, convicted of bribery. Had to be high up, and not this month. The Carter administration defense is that nobody in authority knew of two grand jury investigations of key congressmen when the President did a target a favor. But Carter and Griffin Bell and all of us knew all about the grand juries last week when the Elberg favor was granted and prosecutor David W. Marston was fired.

The "Sheaheen report" is an unconscionable whitewash of the men at the top, deliberately avoiding the normal process of investigating conspiracies by using the FBI and a grand jury. That this master is not being investigated by a special prosecutor and a grand jury is a scandal in itself.

If the U.S. Senate confirms Benjamin R. Civiletti as the nation's second-highest law-enforcement officer and "Tim" Baker as U.S. attorney for Baltimore despite their conflict in testimony—the Congress will be putting its seal of approval on a clumsy cover-up that protects a couple of congressmen while it demeans the legislative branch.

One might think that the lawyers in the Department of Justice, and the aides at the White House, after the Watergate experience, would know enough to avoid even inadvertently joining in a possible felony, or at least to do so with some finesse.

But they never learn. To see that justice is done, now it's up to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which will indicate its seriousness by the quality of its choice for special counsel.

## When Diplomacy Fails

By Norman Jacobs

this whole affair is a puerile

PARIS—Now that the flood of angry criticism has abated, it is opportune to examine more closely the issues raised by the Carter administration's publicly voiced opposition to the participation of Communists in Western European governments and, in particular, those of France and Italy. How justified was U.S. "interference" in the affairs of those two nations? And how wise?

Consider the French case first; and to view it with some perspective, imagine the following scenario: Two months before U.S. presidential elections, French chief of state, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, pays an official visit to Washington to discuss matters of mutual concern with the incoming U.S. President, who, as it happens, is running for re-election. During the course of his stay in the nation's capital, Giscard d'Estaing invites the opposition party's presidential candidate to confer with him at the French Embassy; and after their meeting, he issues a statement praising the candidate's contribution to U.S. public life.

Not a Duplicate

The scenario is not, of course, a duplicate of François Mitterrand's meeting with President Carter during the latter's recent trip to France (given the differences in U.S. and French governmental structures, it could not be); but it will serve for our purposes. And needless to say, were anything remotely resembling it ever to take place, protests from angry citizens and government officials would descend upon the White House from all over the United States denouncing French interference in U.S. domestic affairs. The likelihood, however, of such a scenario's coming to pass in the United States is nil; for it is inconceivable that a foreign head of state would consider meeting with an opposition candidate in anything like the circumstances outlined, much less praise his role.

Why, then, did the President meet with Mitterrand? Was it for the purpose of expressing to him—as he did according to a statement made by a White House spokesman after the meeting—"our concern about possible alliances with the Communists, including Communists in the overall European context"? But surely Mr. Carter was aware that Mitterrand is the leader of the Union of the Left, of which the Communist party forms an integral part. And despite present divisions on the left, Mitterrand has repeatedly and unambiguously pledged that he will govern or seek to govern with the Communists if the left wins the forthcoming legislative elections. Yet not only does the President meet with Mitterrand but he lauds the Socialist leader's role in French public life. I confess

what we did do. We have been denounced for our interference not only by French and Italian Communists—which was to be expected—but by friends as well, including prominent government officials and political leaders.

And if anything, U.S. actions have probably made it more difficult to keep the Communists out of the Italian government now being organized, for even anti-Communists don't relish being placed in a position where they are vulnerable to the charge of yielding to external foreign pressure.

All in all, in my opinion, the Carter administration's handling of the problem adds up to less than a triumph for the art of diplomacy.

By any normal standards, this public declaration of U.S. policy does constitute interference in the affairs of another nation. But here, at least, the motivation is perfectly clear: Most West Europeans tend too easily to overlook or take for granted that we and they are allies; that the United States has stationed and maintains hundreds of thousands of troops in Western Europe to help defend it; that this alliance and our commitment to it provide the nations of Western Europe with the security without which they would probably suffer the fate of Eastern European countries that have really experienced what "interference" is all about: that the Communist parties of France and Italy, even if their relationship to the Soviet Union has evolved since Stalin's day, still follow Moscow's lead on all significant East-West foreign policy issues; and that the entry of those two Communist parties into ruling government coalitions would impair—perhaps vitally—the integrity of the alliance and inevitably affect the attitude of the United States and its people toward the NATO commitment.

Neither one is well-suited for long-drawn negotiations on major themes. So what is now required for progress between Egypt and Israel is a return to quiet diplomacy on substantive issues by secondary figures.

President Sadat's flair for the historic gesture is well known. He demonstrated it in 1972 when, without getting anything in return, he gave the wet mitts to the vast numbers of Soviet military and technical advisers in Egypt. He did it again in the 1973 war, and once more in the visit to Jerusalem in November.

### Skeptical

These are the compelling facts which, in the Carter administration's view, provide the justification for its policy, irrespective of whether or not that policy is viewed as interference. I would not challenge the facts, nor would I deny that we have reason to be concerned over the possible entry of Communists into Western European governments. Nonetheless, I remain skeptical that the administration has handled matters wisely.

There are, after all, many ways of skimming a cat. Indeed it seems clear that he was not even paying much attention to the political talk between his own foreign minister, Mohammad Kamel, and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. He broke off those talks, nearly two weeks ago, without even realizing that on the day of the break the two foreign ministers and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had made genuine progress toward putting together an acceptable agenda.

Mr. Begin's obsession with words is equally well known. He has been a rallying point for Israelis at a time of trouble for Zionism precisely because of his literal belief in the Bible and God's promise of the Holy Land to the Jews.

By the same token, however, words have a meaning for him that they don't have for other people—especially Sadat. "Self-rule" in the West Bank means everything to Begin but nothing to most Arabs who don't have self-rule in Egypt or Saudi Arabia or Syria or any other country.

### Impatience

A lesser known, other side of Begin's obsession is his impatience, an unwillingness to deal with the fine points of serious problems. Egyptians critical of Sadat believe

that

WASHINGTON—Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin comprise the odd couple of international diplomacy. One is engrossed in the great drama of historic gesture, the other obsessed by the small print.

Neither one is well-suited for long-drawn negotiations on major themes. So what is now required for progress between Egypt and Israel is a return to quiet diplomacy on substantive issues by secondary figures.

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The first need is to prevent any more shouting matches. That means avoiding any further meetings at the summit, which only work to sow suspicion and misunderstanding.

Talks at the foreign-minister level are more appropriate, especially since the tradition there is for secret diplomacy. It would probably be a good idea to move the site of the political negotiations from Jerusalem to Cairo, because that way Mr. Sadat will not be totally out of touch with what is going on. On the contrary, genuine benefits would flow from direct conversations between him and Foreign Minister Dayan, the most supple and imaginative of the Israeli negotiators.

Finally it seems necessary to dispel both Sadat's illusion that

great gestures and Begin's illusion that fine words can yield peace. They cannot, in fact, produce even a statement of principles. What is required for agreed principles on such touchy subjects as Israeli settlements and Palestinian rights are detailed substantive negotiations by skilled diplomats. The next phase of the talks, after the present time-out ends, ought to pick up at that point.

### Touchy Subjects

For the United States, that means a relatively low profile. This country should avoid having to play referee in the exchanges between the odd couple. President Carter and Secretary of State Vance both should defer for the time being. If U.S. help is required for a certain easing of tension, Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton—a calm, cool professional with extensive knowledge of all the issues—is the perfect man for the job.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman:

John Hay Whitney

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Editor:

Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor:

William E. Holden

Harry Bachr. Senior Editorial Writer

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune, U.S.A. an English-language newspaper published weekly in Paris, France. Tel: 225-22-22. 21 Rue de Berri, 75300 Paris, France. Cables: Herald Paris. Tel: 225-22-22. Director: de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. Date of publication: Sunday. Price: 25 francs. Subscriptions: 12 francs per year. Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. Copyright 1978 by International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Commission Particulière No. 34,231.

## BUSINESS

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1978

## FINANCE

### DM Buying Will Subside, Banker Says

Cites W. German, U.S. Interest-Rate Disparity

FRANKFURT, Jan. 26 (Reuters) — The interest rate gap between West Germany and the United States, coupled with abundant German monetary liquidity, will make investment in mark assets unattractive to foreign funds once speculative currency fever subsides, Bundesbank president Otmar Emminger said today.

Together with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Bundesbank is intervening in the dollar market as a bridging action to smooth out erratic movements and discourage speculative developments, he added in an interview.

The present exchange rates of a few strong currencies such as the mark or Swiss franc against the dollar are clearly considerably higher than would correspond to the relative purchasing power of these currencies in terms of prices and, in particular, production costs, Mr. Emminger said.

But the special factors now influencing the U.S. balance of payments mean it may take some time for these fundamental relationships to make themselves felt on the exchange rate, he said.

The mark's present rate seems out of line against the dollar, not only compared with price and cost relationships but also with regard to developments in the German basic payments position, he added.

Asked whether the Bundesbank could do anything to restore a less lopsided evaluation of the mark/dollar rate, Mr. Emminger said the bank had contributed to lowering domestic interest rates so that they are now the lowest among all major countries.

By the end of last week this year's dollar market intervention by the United States and German central banks amounted to over 25 billion marks, Mr. Emminger said.

"We (the Bundesbank) have been fully satisfied both with the amounts and the method of the Fed's intervention," he added.

Mr. Emminger noted that the present dollar problem is not a bilateral problem between the dollar and mark as has erroneously been maintained by some foreign observers.

The U.S. payments deficit, which has been the root cause of recent dollar weakness, is primarily due to large trade deficits vis-a-vis oil-producing countries and Japan, while the United States runs a stable surplus with West Europe, he added.

"I don't know if the U.S. current account deficit this year will be as large as in 1977, but sooner or later it will improve. Its effect on the dollar rate will depend on whether countries with large dollar surpluses vis-a-vis the United States invest them in the dollar's stability," Mr. Emminger said.

The German current account surplus has continually declined over the last few years and is no longer very large, while, more importantly, it has been more than compensated for by very large long-term capital exports resulting in a very sizable basic payments deficit, Mr. Emminger said.

The inflows of foreign exchange into Germany since last October have been entirely due to short-term capital flows, partly of a speculative nature and partly motivated by hedging operations for commercial payments.

"As soon as these confidence movements subside, the basic German deficit will reassess itself," he added.



Associated Press  
Alan Abrahams under arrest Wednesday.

### 'Biggest Con Man in History' May Have Gained \$50 Million

By Larry Kramer

BOSTON, Jan. 26 (WP) — As four law enforcement agencies tried to be first in front of the television cameras to announce the capture of the "biggest con man in history" last week, the object of their attention, quietly put up \$100,000 bail and disappeared.

With him went as much as \$50 million in commodities option trading operation is believed to have collected.

His take included \$3 million that, under the noses of the FBI, the Massachusetts Attorney General, the U.S. attorney in Boston and the Commodity Trading Commission, he had transferred from two Boston banks to banks in Canada and Bermuda.

The man was known as James Carr to friends, employees and customers during the 10 months he operated and was president of Lloyd, Carr & Co. The company, through 11 offices in 10 states, was as far away as Michigan and California, used high-pressure sales techniques to peddle commodity options over the telephone to thousands of customers.

Commodity options are risky at best. They are forbidden in this country but can be traded on the London exchange. Lloyd, Carr & Co. apparently added to the risk by selling them at vastly inflated prices. A \$200 sugar option, for example, was sold for \$5,000. The buyer could make money only through the widest increase in sugar prices.

And toward the end, according to officials who seized the company's records, the options were not bought at all. The customer's money went straight into the company's account.

Last week, after Mr. Carr had been arrested in the latest legal skirmish between his Boston-based firm and federal and state authorities, an FBI fingerprint check identified him as not James Carr but Alan Abrahams, 32, an escaped convict from New Jersey with a list of arrests and criminal activities spanning 22 years.

That information came too late. Abrahams had fled, leaving by air, according to authorities, only a \$65,000 Rolls Royce, a \$60,000 house and some property in Florida including three motels. He took with him his girlfriend, their baby and two daughters from a previous marriage.

Mr. Abrahams began using the name James Carr, and picked up a knowledge of the commodity options from a job he had briefly in early 1976 at 18, Love & Associates, a commodity options firm in Connecticut. There he befriended Charles Lemieux, a

### Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

		INA		Monsanto		Murphy Oil		Pfizer	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Revenue	999.6	851.9	Revenue	1,000.0	1,030.0	Revenue
Revenue	347.0	287.0	Profits	36.9	26.6	Profits	21.0	47.6	Profits
Per Share	1.34	1.07	Per Share	1.55	0.83	Per Share	0.58	1.27	Per Share
Year			Year			Year			Year
Revenue	1,240.0	1,080.0	Revenue	3,740.0	3,070.0	Revenue	4,600.0	4,900.0	Revenue
Profits	117.8	92.5	Profits	162.5	92.9	Profits	275.3	386.3	Profits
Per Share	3.96	3.26	Per Share	6.50	3.75	Per Share	7.46	10.05	Per Share
		Kraft		Martin Marietta		Murphy Oil		Pfizer	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Revenue	1,360.0	1,250.0	Revenue	285.7	273.2	Revenue
Revenue	522.9	700.1	Profits	34.5	30.4	Profits	11.2	13.0	Profits
Per Share	28.3	18.9	Per Share	1.24	1.09	Per Share	0.90	1.05	Per Share
Year	108	0.77	Year			Year			Year
Revenue	3,070.0	2,530.0	Revenue	5,240.0	4,980.0	Revenue	1140.0	1,070.0	Revenue
Profits	82.5	44.3	Profits	154.1	135.7	Profits	47.2	48.9	Profits
Per Share	3.01	1.37	Per Share	5.51	4.86	Per Share	3.79	3.93	Per Share
		Consolidated Foods		Mobil		Murphy Oil		Pfizer	
Second Quarter	1977	1976	Revenue	1,777	1,767	Revenue	175.4	158.8	Revenue
Revenue	752.9	703.4	Profits	39.8	31.8	Profits	2.50	2.28	Profits
Per Share	22.3	20.2	Per Share	21.5	18.3	Per Share	49.1	44.3	Per Share
Year	0.74	0.67	Per Share	0.90	0.77	Per Share	0.70	0.63	Per Share
Revenue	1,550.0	1,430.0	Revenue	1,440.0	1,210.0	Revenue	2,000.0	1,900.0	Revenue
Profits	45.0	41.8	Profits	102.1	78.5	Profits	175.4	158.8	Profits
Per Share	1.53	1.39	Per Share	1.29	1.12	Per Share	2.50	2.28	Per Share
		General Electric		Mobil		Murphy Oil		Pfizer	
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	Revenue	3,220.0	2,922.0	Revenue	273.0	263.0	Revenue
Revenue	4,720.0	4,820.0	Profits	300.7	264.0	Profits	1.60	1.58	Profits
Per Share	1.46	1.29	Per Share	2.84	2.50	Per Share	5.96	5.18	Per Share
Year			Revenue	not given	not given	Revenue	22,200.0	20,800.0	Revenue
Revenue	17,500.0	16,700.0	Profits	1,002.5	942.5	Profits	1,020.0	880.0	Profits
Per Share	1.03	0.92	Per Share	9.47	9.08	Per Share	5.96	5.18	Per Share

### Productivity In U.S. Rises 1.4 Per Cent

#### Unit Labor Costs Gain 5.6 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters) — Productivity in the U.S. private sector rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.4 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with an upward revised 5.4 per cent rise in the third quarter, the Labor Department reported yesterday.

The increase combined with a 7-per-cent increase in hourly compensation to push up unit labor costs by 5.6 per cent, compared with 2.9 per cent in the previous quarter.

Productivity for the fourth quarter was 2.9 per cent above the fourth quarter a year earlier, compared with a 3.5-per-cent increase in 1976.

Unit labor costs rose 5.3 per cent in the same period of 1977 compared with 6.1 per cent for 1976.

The Labor Department said manufacturing productivity declined at an annual rate of 0.5 per cent in the fourth quarter after a 5.3-per-cent increase in the third quarter.

It was the first drop since the 1.6-per-cent decline in the fourth quarter of 1976.

Unit labor costs in manufacturing were up 8.6 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with 1.6 per cent in the third.

Fourth quarter productivity was 2.1 per cent ahead of a year earlier, while unit labor costs were up 6.6 per cent. That compared with a productivity increase of 2.1 per cent and a unit labor cost increase of 5.5 per cent in the comparable period of 1976.

In the nonfarm business sector, productivity gained 1.2 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with 3.8 per cent in the third. Unit labor costs rose 6.1 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with 5.5 per cent in the third.

Fourth quarter productivity in that sector was 2.7 per cent ahead of a year earlier compared with a 3.2-per-cent rise in 1976.

Unit labor costs were up 5.7 per cent in 1977 compared with 5.5 per cent in 1976.

IRS Offers Help With Tax Returns

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI) — The U.S. Internal Revenue Service reports that tax assistants will be available in major world cities to help Americans prepare their federal income tax returns.

Anyone requiring assistance should contact the U.S. Embassy, Consulate or Mission in their area for times and places.

Following is a list of cities and dates for the service:

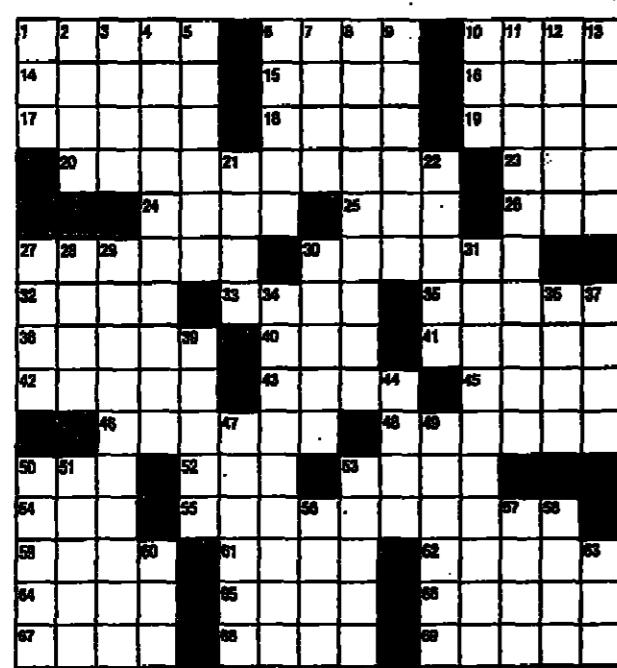
Abschaffenburg  
April 14-15  
Albena  
April 11-12  
Anvers  
April 25-27  
Athens  
March 6-23  
Bahrain  
March 1-2  
Barbados  
March 13-14  
Barcelona  
March 9-13  
Berlin  
Feb. 1-6  
Bern  
April 12-13  
Bremen  
April 21-22  
Brussels  
March 10-11  
Cairo  
Feb. 8-9  
Copenhagen  
March 1-2  
Damascus  
Jan. 26-27  
Dhahran  
March 9-10  
Doha  
April 1-2  
Dublin  
March 20-21  
Florence  
March 28-29  
Frankfurt  
March 1-2  
Genova  
March 12-13  
The Hague  
May 1-2  
Haifa  
March 1-2  
Hamburg  
March 1-2  
Istanbul  
March 21-22  
Jeddah  
March 1-2  
Kabul  
March 11-12  
Karakal  
April 6-7  
Khartoum  
April 1-2  
Lagos  
March 22-23  
London  
Jan. 11-June 15  
Lyons  
Feb. 27-March 7  
Madrid  
March 1-2  
Manila  
Feb. 1-2  
Munich  
March 13-14  
Naples  
March 3-4  
Nice  
March 15-21  
Palermo  
April 19  
Paris  
Jan. 11-June 15  
Riyadh  
Feb. 27-March 7  
Rome  
Jan. 11-June 15  
Salzburg  
April 10-11  
Shanghai  
Feb. 15-19  
Stockholm  
March 28-31  
Stuttgart  
March 1-4  
Tbilisi  
March 12-15  
Tel Aviv  
March 18-23  
Thessaloniki  
April 13-15  
Tunis  
Feb. 12-15  
Vienna  
Feb. 17-18  
Vienna  
March 26-April 7  
Vienna  
April 7-13









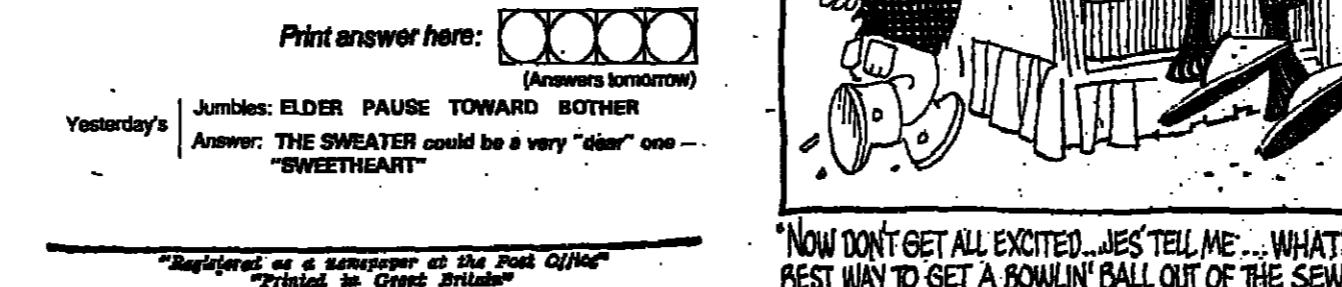
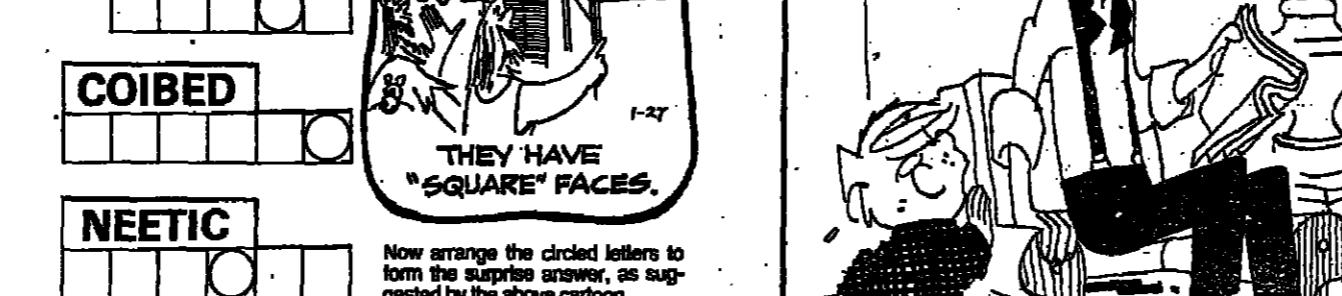
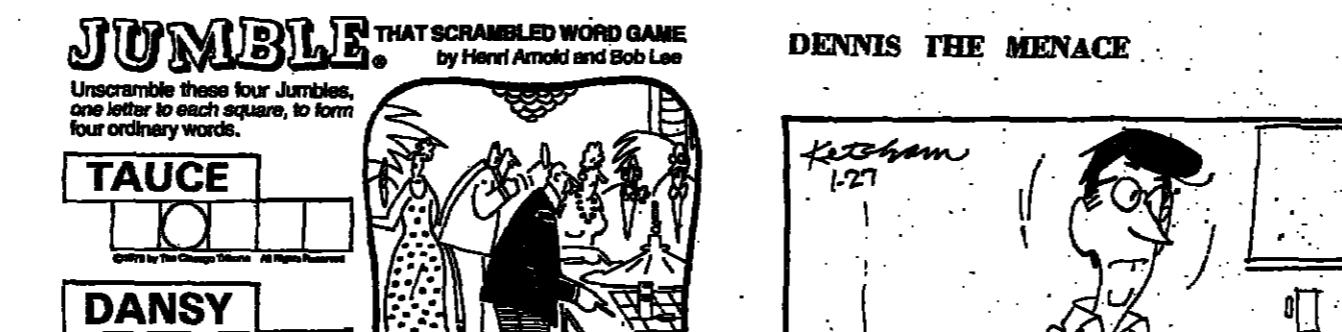
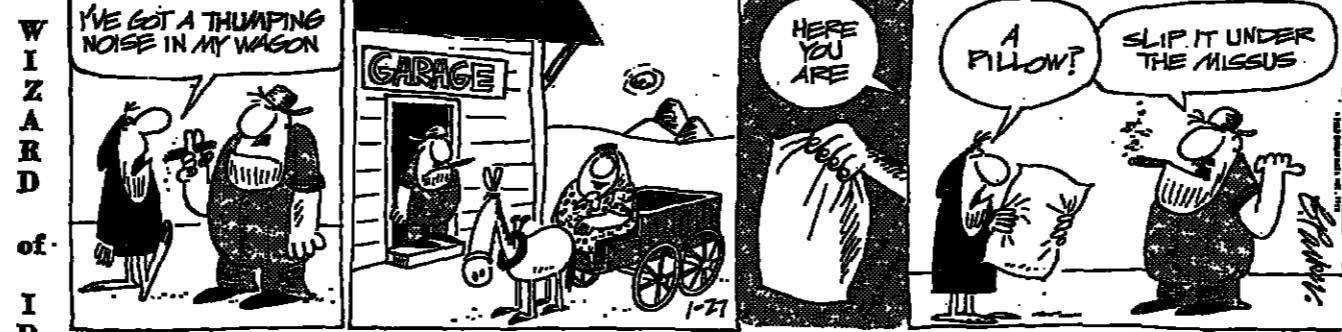
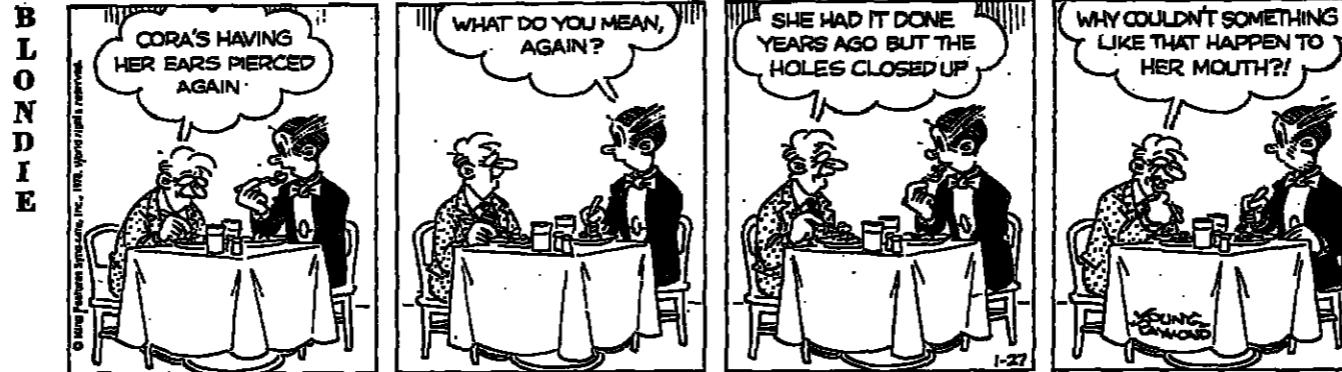
CROSSWORD *By Eugene T. Maleska*

**A BOSS**  
1 Yawning  
6 Sounds of laughter  
10 "Mother of the Gods"  
14 — Heights  
15 Teen follower  
16 Plant of the nettle family  
17 Greek marketplace  
18 Sediment  
19 Affording ingress  
20 Important Greek word  
21 Half a bray  
24 Chops jaws  
25 Long, shiny fish  
26 Constellation  
27 Transfix  
30 Miniature  
32 Crusted dishes  
33 Salvador from Catalonia  
35 Mr. Topper of early TV  
38 Decorative cross-stroke on a letter  
40 L.O.U.'s of a sort  
41 Singer John from Middlesex  
42 Follow  
43 Intense emotion  
45 Christmas

**DOWN**  
1 Chemical compounds  
48 Falls into disuse  
50 Baby food  
52 Workers' org.  
53 Sound of relief  
54 Shade tree  
55 Aegean group (literally "twelve islands")  
56 Greek portico  
61 Kind of dream  
62 Not quite right  
64 Prong  
65 College or jacket  
66 "Coal fan —"  
67 Mozart opera  
68 Repose  
69 Robert Devereux

**B**  
1 Turkish general  
2 V. Van  
3 Lily plant  
4 Great ancient Greek painter  
5 Glossy paint  
6 Hinged fastenings  
7 Exchange premium  
8 Greek scholar  
9 More chi-chi  
10 Greek letter after pi

**E**  
11 Greek god of fire  
12 Arabian ruler  
13 Suffocation  
21 Was obligated  
22 Golf stroke that veers to the right  
27 Self, to Sulla  
29 Queen of the infernal regions  
30 Arm bones  
31 Odysseus' one-eyed jester  
34 Goddess of love and beauty  
35 Birthmark  
37 Individuals  
38 Smoky  
44 Charles Lamb  
47 A certain runaway  
49 Paternal relative  
50 Spaghetti or macaroni  
51 Active  
53 Lavender water, e.g.  
56 Heroic poetry, Greek style  
57 Holds council  
58 Italian noble family  
60 Loser to D.D.E.  
63 One of Alex Comfort's topics



## BOOKS

## THE LITERARY POLITICIANS

By Michael S. Ross. Doubleday. 372 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AND what, may we ask, is a literary politician? According to Mitchell S. Ross, who dropped out of college at 19 and began writing "The Literary Politicians" shortly thereafter, a literary politician is one who has chosen to practice politics by writing books. And lest you think immediately of Eric Hoffer or George Keanan or Michael Harrington or even Bobo Szalai, let it be known that what further "marks the corps of literary politicians" that Ross has selected for analysis is a corps of literary seconders and influence.

This, in Ross's opinion at least, leaves out everyone except William F. Buckley Jr., Arthur Schlesinger Jr., John Kenneth Galbraith, Norman Mailer, Robert Lowell and Henry Kissinger, with a little room left over for certain "subliterary" politicians, such as Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, Hubert Humphrey, Jimmy Carter and Donald Riegle, the author of a 1973 political memoir called "O Congress."

In other words, a literary politician is anyone that Ross wishes to characterize as such, so that he may deliver himself of certain rounded judgments on individuals who have loomed large on the American scene in recent years. For example: William F. Buckley Jr. "feels... the killer instinct" and therefore must be assigned "a middling place in the ranks of those who have gained their celebrity through practicing the art of exquisite denigration." Or: John Kenneth Galbraith ranks "among the finest literary artists of the age." Or: Norman Mailer "is a dreadful writer, and deserves oblivion," while Gore Vidal "is the closest thing to a skeptic among contemporary American literary politicians; a perpetual leader of the opposition." Meanwhile, if Robert Lowell "is the best American poet of our time," then these are not good times for verse." And so on—thumbs up, thumbs down, thumbs sideways on the so-called literary politicians.

But what does this all add up to? What is the larger purpose of Ross's digressions? Here, I am frankly stumped. It is easy enough to identify a few of the prejudices that run throughout these essays. For

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

BEAST VOOR TABOO  
ANGIO PATE ABES  
JOHN WILKES BOOTH  
ASA ERIN CESAIRE  
JET DEPTON SUN  
JET DEPTON SUN  
CLOUD FLOWERS  
WEND FUSED BABY  
DODGE EATEN  
AMOS ALCON DOSTAGE  
LIU JUDY DICE  
ENTIRE HUIA ABB  
PEPPERED PATTAYA  
PIUS OLEIN SLICE  
JUSIE LUES ELOPE

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

a book reviewer for The

New York Times.

## WEATHER

LOCATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
AMSTERDAM	55	Cloudy	56	Cloudy	57	Cloudy	58	Cloudy	59	Cloudy	60	Cloudy	61	Cloudy	62	Cloudy	63	Cloudy	64	Cloudy	65	Cloudy	66	Cloudy	67	Cloudy	68	Cloudy	69	Cloudy	70	Cloudy	71	Cloudy	72	Cloudy	73	Cloudy	74	Cloudy	75	Cloudy	76	Cloudy	77	Cloudy	78	Cloudy	79	Cloudy	80	Cloudy	81	Cloudy	82	Cloudy	83	Cloudy	84	Cloudy	85	Cloudy	86	Cloudy	87	Cloudy	88	Cloudy	89	Cloudy	90	Cloudy	91	Cloudy	92	Cloudy	93	Cloudy	94	Cloudy	95	Cloudy	96	Cloudy	97	Cloudy	98	Cloudy	99	Cloudy	100	Cloudy	101	Cloudy	102	Cloudy	103	Cloudy	104	Cloudy	105	Cloudy	106	Cloudy	107	Cloudy	108	Cloudy	109	Cloudy	110	Cloudy	111	Cloudy	112	Cloudy	113	Cloudy	114	Cloudy	115	Cloudy	116	Cloudy	117	Cloudy	118	Cloudy	119	Cloudy	120	Cloudy	121	Cloudy	122	Cloudy	123	Cloudy	124	Cloudy	125	Cloudy	126	Cloudy	127	Cloudy	128	Cloudy	129	Cloudy	130	Cloudy	131	Cloudy	132	Cloudy	133	Cloudy	134	Cloudy	135	Cloudy	136	Cloudy	137	Cloudy	138	Cloudy	139	Cloudy	140	Cloudy	141	Cloudy	142	Cloudy	143	Cloudy	144	Cloudy	145	Cloudy	146	Cloudy	147	Cloudy	148	Cloudy	149	Cloudy	150	Cloudy	151	Cloudy	152	Cloudy	153	Cloudy	154	Cloudy	155	Cloudy	156	Cloudy	157	Cloudy	158	Cloudy	159	Cloudy	160	Cloudy	161	Cloudy	162	Cloudy	163	Cloudy	164	Cloudy	165	Cloudy	166	Cloudy	167	Cloudy	168	Cloudy	169	Cloudy	170	Cloudy	171	Cloudy	172	Cloudy	173	Cloudy	174	Cloudy	175	Cloudy	176	Cloudy	177	Cloudy	178	Cloudy	179	Cloudy	180	Cloudy	181	Cloudy	182	Cloudy	183	Cloudy	184	Cloudy	185	Cloudy	186	Cloudy	187	Cloudy	188	Cloudy	189	Cloudy	190	Cloudy	191	Cloudy	192	Cloudy	193	Cloudy	194	Cloudy	195	Cloudy	196	Cloudy	197	Cloudy	198	Cloudy	199	Cloudy	200	Cloudy	201	Cloudy	202	Cloudy	203	Cloudy	204	Cloudy	205	Cloudy	206	Cloudy	207	Cloudy	208	Cloudy	209	Cloudy	210	Cloudy	211	Cloudy	212	Cloudy	213	Cloudy	214	Cloudy	215	Cloudy	216	Cloudy	217	Cloudy	218	Cloudy	219	Cloudy	220	Cloudy	221	Cloudy	222	Cloudy	223	Cloudy	224	Cloudy	225	Cloudy	226	Cloudy	227	Cloudy	228	Cloudy	229	Cloudy	230	Cloudy	231	Cloudy	232	Cloudy	233	Cloudy	234	Cloudy	235	Cloudy	236	Cloudy	237	Cloudy	238	Cloudy	239	Cloudy	240	Cloudy	241	Cloudy	242	Cloudy	243	Cloudy	244	Cloudy	245	Cloudy	246	Cloudy	247	Cloudy	248	Cloudy	249	Cloudy	250	Cloudy	251	Cloudy	252	Cloudy	253	Cloudy	254	Cloudy	255	Cloudy	256	Cloudy	257	Cloudy	258	Cloudy	259	Cloudy	260	Cloudy	261	Cloudy	262	Cloudy	263	Cloudy	264	Cloudy	265	Cloudy	266	Cloudy	267	Cloudy	268	Cloudy	269	Cloudy	270	Cloudy	

## Tall of Famer Ewbank Always Travels With Good People

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—He always looked more like a grandfather in a football coach. Sometimes he acted more like a grandfather. And that was Weeb Ewbank's secret. In one of the Joe Namath's first training-camp practices with the New York Jets in 1968, the \$427,000 quarterback let a long pass that spiraled far downfield. Don Maynard and spun off a gain. Incomplete. In his waddling in his green baseball cap tilted on his bald head, Ewbank approached his startled rookie and said softly, "You have to show me your arm. If I couldn't throw, you wouldn't be here," *parroted*. But it wasn't until Jets were about to astonish the Baltimore Colts, 16-7, in Super Bowl III that many realized what Ewbank meant to development as a quarterback.

With the season," Namath said of 1968 campaign, "I don't think I appreciated Weeb as a coach." And until now, perhaps some people did appreciate Ewbank as a coach. But they should. At age 70 he has been inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame with Lance Alworth, the San Diego Chargers' wide receiver whose nickname of Bambi fits his trampoline style; Jim Nitschke, the Green Bay Packers' middlebacker in the Vince Lombardi era; Larry Wilson, the St. Louis Cardinals' defensive back who popularized safety blitz; and Tufty Leemans, the York Giants' tailback of four decades.

### Famous Quarterbacks

Of the five, Ewbank was involved with most pro football history. He also



Weeb Ewbank

was involved with the two most famous quarterbacks of the last quarter-century—John Unitas and Namath.

"The thing about both of them," Ewbank likes to say, "is that they were so good, they thought they could complete anything they threw."

Sometimes they did complete anything. Sometimes they were indecisive. In his wisdom, Ewbank did not try to turn them into robots. He let them be them-

selves, at least within the confines of the game plan. And he emerged as the winning coach in two of pro football's most memorable games—the Baltimore Colts' 23-17 victory over the New York Giants in sudden death overtime for the 1958 National Football League championship and the Jets' triumph in Super Bowl III that provided the American Football League a stature that kept its 10 team together in the merger realignment.

### Twist and Turn

"I used John on more play-action than I gave Joe," says Ewbank, alluding to a quarterback's fake handoff to a running back before passing. "It hurt Joe's knees when he had to twist and turn."

Simple enough. As a coach, Ewbank always kept football as simple as possible. And he did not over-reach when Namath and several other Jets put facial hair in their playbook. During that 1968 season en route to Super Bowl III, the quarterback grew a full Maudlin mustache and several teammates grew beards. Another coach might have panicked.

"But if it helped some play better," the coach said at the time, "it's all right with me."

Over two decades with the Colts and the Jets, his career record was only one game over .500, with 130 victories, 129 losses and seven ties.

But he had to build both teams almost from scratch. When he took over the Colts in 1954, he talked of a "two-year plan." They won the NFL title in the fifth season and repeated the following year. When he arrived in 1963 to take over the Jets, he was not disappointed.

"I've seen," he said, "sicker cows than get well."

The sick cow got well enough to

produce a Super Bowl embarrassment for the Colts, whose owner, Carroll Rosenbloom, had discharged him. As a general manager in his last Jet years, Ewbank had his faults. By not adjusting to the salary scale that was rising throughout the NFL, he alienated several players and the team disintegrated. And he ushered in his son-in-law, Charlie Weisner, as his successor when he retired as coach.

But judged as a coach, he belongs in the Hall of Fame at Canton, Ohio, where five of his Colt players already have been enshrined—Gino Marchetti, Lenoy Moore, Jim Parker, Raymond Berry and Artie Domowich.

### A Good Group

"I'm going in with a good group," Ewbank says, "especially with Lance Alworth making it as the first AFL player."

For old fans, Leemans' selection walked up the echoes. He preferred to be called Tufty because his real name is Alphonse, and he justified the nickname. As a rookie in 1956, he won the NFL rushing title with 850 yards in a 12-game season. As a single-wing halfback over eight years, he rushed for a total of 3,142 yards, passed for another 2,226 yards and was the leader of those Giant teams. But perhaps his finest moment occurred in a huddle after a rookie fullback missed a block.

"So what," the rookie said. "I'm getting paid anyway."

"Son," said Leemans, "fake an injury on the next play, go to the bench and keep going. I don't want to see you around here any more."

The rookie had been cut by the old pro.

## Red Rum Favored To Win 4th Time In Grand National

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Bookmakers installed Red Rum as the 8-1 favorite to win the Grand National steeplechase on April 1 for the fourth time after the weights were published here.

The 10-year-old gelding, who last year became the first horse in the race's 141-year history to win three times, has been placed second in the handicap with 167 pounds, a pound behind American-owned Fort Devon.

Red Rum has been given 5 pounds more than last year when Tommy Stack rode him to a 26-length victory. The horse's stable was a little disappointed by the weights in view of Red Rum's advancing years and his poor form everywhere over the past year except in the big Aintree race.

Ginger McCain, Red Rum's trainer, said: "We hoped for three pounds less." But he added: "The handicapper has been very fair. This time he will allow us to win by only five or six lengths. Red Rum is very full of himself and racing to go."

### NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

N.Y. Islanders ..... 21 10 6 82 186 GF GA

Philadelphia ..... 21 10 6 82 186 115

Atlanta ..... 18 17 21 47 128 146

N.Y. Rangers ..... 11 15 15 156 194

Southern Division

Chicago ..... 17 17 12 45 120 120

Vancouver ..... 12 21 13 36 130 175

Colorado ..... 18 22 11 51 146 128

St. Louis ..... 11 20 6 28 103 270

Minnesota ..... 9 20 6 23 116 180

WALSH CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Montreal ..... 21 7 5 70 125 85

Los Angeles ..... 19 17 8 47 127 125

Detroit ..... 17 20 6 46 122 146

Pittsburgh ..... 15 22 11 40 154 152

Washington ..... 15 22 11 40 154 170

Wednesday's Games

Boston ..... 20 11 6 62 172 118

Buffalo ..... 25 8 11 61 165 124

Toronto ..... 14 7 57 120 120

Cleveland ..... 16 28 4 36 145 181

Adams Division

Boston ..... 20 11 6 62 172 118

Buffalo ..... 25 8 11 61 165 124

Toronto ..... 14 7 57 120 120

Cleveland ..... 16 28 4 36 145 181

Wednesday's Games

Toronto 21, N.Y. Rangers 2 (Butler, Williams, MacDonald, Deeks, Hickey).

Colorado 3, Washington 3 (Comini, O'Farrell, Gardner, Collins, Charbonneau, Riley).

Wednesday's Games

Denver 13, Smith 10 (Thompson, Jones 27, Smith 26, Knight 40).

Detroit 26, Golden State 26 (Cleaver 21, Carr 26, Smith 26, Barry 18).

Philadelphia 18, Atlanta 18 (McGinnis 21, Free 21, Dawson 21; J. Johnson 23, D. Johnson 21, Williams 21).

Philadelphia 12, Seattle 125 (McGinnis 21, Free 21, Dawson 21; J. Johnson 23, D. Johnson 21, Williams 21).

Wednesday's Games

Montreal 21, Smith 10 (Thompson, Jones 27, Smith 26, Knight 40).

Detroit 26, Golden State 26 (Cleaver 21, Carr 26, Smith 26, Barry 18).

Philadelphia 18, Atlanta 18 (McGinnis 21, Free 21, Dawson 21; J. Johnson 23, D. Johnson 21, Williams 21).

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